

## S.S. ARABIS, BRITISH MINE SWEEPER, IS SUNK IN NORTH SEA

Destroyer Flotilla Attacks  
Four Auxiliaries Off  
Dogger Bank

## 2 NEUTRALS SUNK

s.s. Springwell Also Torpe-  
doed Without Warning;  
French Cruiser Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—A German destroyer flotilla attacked four British mine-sweepers in the neighborhood of the Dogger Bank on Thursday night and sank one, the s.s. Arabis (7,367 tons; Flower Motor Ship Co., Ltd.) and attempted to torpedo another. They rescued three British officers and 21 men.

A Berlin communiqué attempts to depict a great victory, calling the mine-sweepers "crucible ships." The British Admiralty announces that the other three mine-sweepers returned safely. The Norwegian steamer Vaart (1,312 tons; E. Lindoe, Haugesund) has been sunk by a mine off Terschelling and the Captain, Chief Engineer and Second Mate drowned.

The Norwegian steamer Alabama (891 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved. The Belgian steamer Adriatic (2,321 tons) has been sunk. Two of the crew were drowned.

A telegram from New York states that the White Star liner, Celtic, has arrived in Boston and reports that she was chased by an enemy ship in the neighborhood of Gibraltar.

It transpires that there were 38 Chinese on board the Dutch tank-ship, Artemis, which a German torpedo-boat sank off the Dutch coast upon a baseless pretext that it had not obeyed orders. The crew were given five minutes grace to get into their boats, but the torpedo was fired before the expiry of the time.

The German torpedo-boat steamed off without concerning itself with the safety of the crew of the Artemis. Happily, her tanks kept her afloat and the crew were able to return on board.

Malta, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Springwell (5,593 tons; Well Line, Ltd.), on its way to India, was torpedoed without warning. The officers and crew, numbering 13, have been picked up and landed here.

Paris, Feb. 13.—An official naval communiqué reports that some uneasiness is felt regarding the auxiliary cruiser Admiral Charner (4,604 tons), which has been missing since the 5th, when a German submarine claimed to have sunk a French cruiser.

Havre, February 13.—A Belgian official communiqué states that the German gun-boat Hedwig Wissmann has been sunk, after a fight on Lake Tanganyika. Two Germans were killed and twenty-one captured. The British and Belgian flotillas had no losses.

## Berlin Claims that Second British Vessel Also Sunk

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, February 12.—The Admiralty reports: In the afternoon of February 9, German naval aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the docks, factories and barracks of Ramsgate. It must now be added to the report about the sinking of the British cruiser Arabis that a second British ship also sank, after being hit by a torpedo.

A German torpedo-boat rescued the commander, the surgeon, one officer, one non-commissioned officer and 27 men of the Arabis. During the return, however, the surgeon and 3 men who had been too long in the sea died.

The Berlin papers, commenting on the sinking of the British cruiser Arabis by German torpedo-boats, during the last raid, state that these torpedo-boats were more successful than other German ships which some time ago explored the North Sea. The fact that the British men-of-war immediately disappeared when the German boats became visible contrasts most singularly with the British affirmation that the British fleet is anxiously awaiting the appearance of the German fleet.

The papers further draw attention to the saving of a part of the Arabis crew, which they compare with the attitude of the crew of the British ship King Stephen. According to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, the Arabis had been in service for some weeks and had a displacement of 3,800 tons.

## Japan Hears Rebels Capture Chungking; Joined by Troops Of Government's Garrison

Canton Revolt Fosters Country Risings to Get Soldiers  
Away; Lui Tsun-hao Aids Rebellion

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, February 13.—Telegrams appearing in the Japanese newspapers state that Chungking has fallen into the hands of the rebels and that the Government troops there have joined them.

Shanghai, February 13.—A telegram sent from Chungking yesterday stated that, locally, everything was quiet and there had been no change.

Canton, February 14.—The battle at Taiwo, in the Punyu district, the other day, is considered to be unimportant, being only an incident in the guerrilla warfare now being waged in Kwangtung. The rebels are planning uprisings in the country districts, with a view to withdrawing troops from Canton, but the Government will meet the district disturbances with the local garrisons, without depleting the Canton forces.

The Customs receipts at Canton for last month totalled Hakkwan Tls. 228,994, exceeding the collection of January, 1915, by Hakkwan Tls. 12,461.

Gen. Feng To Command  
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 14.—Chen Yi, Changchun of Szechuen, has reported to Peking that Lui Tsun-hao, Commander of a Division, has gone over to the rebels with ten thousand men, after having been in secret connection with General Tsai Ao for some time. Lui Tsun-hao is marching to Luchoo.

The unloyal General has been deprived of his rank by a mandate and orders are given to the soldiers to arrest and kill him. Chen Yi has been entrusted with an investigation as to the loyalty of other troops.

The Chinese press opines that Feng Kuo-chang, Changchun of Kiangsu, will be given supreme command in the west. The arrival of Feng Kuo-chang in Peking is expected shortly.

The request made by Tuan Tse-kuei, Changchun of Fengtien, to open Chin-chowfu, in the Gulf of Pechili, to foreign trade has been approved by a mandate.

The Peking Government has telegraphed to the Changchun of Kansu to prevent a refuge of the robbers retreating from Shanxi. The Changchun of Honan, on instructions

of the Government, has sent one mixed brigade to Yochow, in Hunan.

Field Guns To Kwangtung

Kiangnan Arsenal has been ordered to send 6 field guns to Kwangtung. A mandate dated February 13, cashiered General Liu Tsung-hao, the Commander of the 2nd Division of the Szechuen army, as he has joined the Yunnan forces.

An official report has been issued by the Peking Government to the effect that General Liu Tsung-hao, the Commander of the 2nd Division of the Szechuen army, has attacked Luchoowu but has been given back by the Government forces.

According to the Shunpao, General Feng Kuo-chang, having been attacked by the troops under Liu Tsung-hao on his way to Hsuehchow and lost his artillery and transports, has been obliged to retire to Luang-chang.

Two battalions of infantry, one reserve battalion, one company each of mountain pieces, machine gun corps and sappers with two guns and an ambulance corps of the troops under General Tsao Kun have left for Kiliang. About two brigades of Kwangchow troops are defending Tsungyi districts against the northern forces. There is no report from Luchoowu.

The Peking government has decided to establish the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of all the expeditionary forces at Wuchang instead of Peking.

The Sinwanpao reports:—The Peking government proposes to appoint General Feng Kuo-chang's troops to join the 6th Division now in Hunan to attack Yunnan.

The China Times reports:—The Kwangchow troops have reached Hsuehchow and have advanced towards Chengteh.

Lui Tsun-hao Becomes Rebel

The Asiatic Daily News reports the following mandate:—Chen Yi, the Changchun of Szechuen, reported that General Lui Tsun-hao, the Commander of the 2nd Division of the Szechuen army, has had friendly relations with Tsai Ao and with one brigade he was defending Luchoowu. Then he revolted. The government troops have dispersed his

(Continued on Page 2)

## Brazil Warships Stop Germans from Escaping

H. S. A. Boat Asuncion Makes  
Dash from Belem Harbor  
And Is Shelled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, February 13.—The Hamburg-Sud-Amerika line steamer Asuncion (4,663 tons) made a dash to escape from the harbor at Belem, Para, and two Brazilian warships had to shell her for some time before she returned to port. An inquiry into the matter has been opened.

## New Ships to Solve Freights Situation

British Government to Allow  
Completion of 500,000 Tons  
Of Mercantile Shipping

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—It is stated in Glasgow that the Government has decided to grant facilities to shipbuilders to finish half a million tons of mercantile shipping which is nearing the launching stage, with a view to relieving the freights situation.

## KRUPENSKY NOT LEAVING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, February 13.—The Kokusai Agency is informed that the reports issued from Peking that M. Krupensky, the Russian Minister to China, has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Tokyo are absolutely without foundation.

## Spain Adopts Monroe Doctrine for Morocco

Indispensable to Her to Prevent  
Territory Passing to Any  
Other Nation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 12.—A striking statement of Spanish policy in Africa has been made by Senor Hontaria, an ex-Minister, who said that it was indispensable to Spain to occupy the African coast opposite the Canary Islands, as well as Infu and to join up Tangier with the Spanish territory in northern Morocco, in order to avoid its passing into the hands of any other nation. The Premier, who was present, very heartily congratulated Senor Hontaria on his remarks.

## 'Frisco Investigates Conspiracy Charges

Federal Grand Jury Returns 61  
Indictments for Alleged  
German Plots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Francisco, February 11.—The Federal Grand Jury has returned 61 indictments in connection with alleged German conspiracies to violate American neutrality.

## The Weather

Fine weather, with a fresh or strong winter monsoon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 47.4 and the minimum 27.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 52.3 and 22.2.

## Servian Guns and Gunners Driven Into Albania



A letter from Scutari describes the horrible suffering of the remnants of the Servian army which retreated into Albania and established the six Servian capital within two months at Scutari. The cold and snow have rendered the suffering almost unendurable. The writer of the epistle says that the Servian artillerymen wept as they left their favorite guns, which could not be brought through the mountains. Only a few small pieces were brought into Albania. Servian gunners and guns in Albania are shown.

## ALL THE DERBY GROUP BACHELORS CALLED UP

Compulsorily Enlisted Men In  
Britain Also Summoned  
To the Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—It is stated that a proclamation will be issued this week calling up all the remaining Derby groups of bachelors and also the men compulsorily enlisted under the Military Service Act. It is understood that a small percentage of men were obtained by calling up the first four groups and the lists of men exempted from military service are to be revised.

## DISCOVER 'INTRIGUE' FOR FISHER'S RECALL

Retired Admirals Assert Majori-  
ty in British Navy Satisfied  
With Present Chiefs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—Vice-Admiral Francis Noel, Admiral Sir Arthur Moore and Admiral Sir George Atkinson-Willes, all of whom are on the retired list, write to the Morning Post supporting its protests against the "intrigue" to bring Admiral Lord Fisher back to the Admiralty. They declare that the majority of naval men have perfect confidence in Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty and his naval colleagues, especially in Admiral Sir Thomas Jackson.

## REPRISALS FOR RAIDS APPAL LD. BUCKMASTER

No Greater Tragedy, He Says,  
Than for Britain to Mould  
Herself on Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—Baron Buckmaster, speaking at Kelghley, yesterday, protested against the idea of reprisals for the Zeppelin raids, if that meant murdering German women and children in cold blood. He said: "There could be no greater tragedy than that, when we conquer the Germans, we moulded ourselves on their model."

## Mail Notices

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 17  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk. Feb. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per C.M. s.s. China. Feb. 17  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18  
Per R.M. s.s. Montague. Feb. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26

For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19  
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20  
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique. Mar. 1

## Grahame White Badly Wounded in France



Aviator Rathnam Also Is In-  
jured, Falling 2,000 Feet At  
Brooklands Aerodrome

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 13.—The famous aviator, Mr. Grahame White, has been seriously wounded. A British officer was teaching bombing, near Hazebrouck, when a grenade exploded in his hand, with the result that five men were killed and twenty-four injured. The aviator Rathnam fell from a height of 2,000 feet at Brooklands, was rendered unconscious and had to be taken to hospital.

## French Secure Strong Natural Positions for Campaign In Balkans

Construct Defence-Works At  
Yenitso and Verria; Anticipate  
Big Air Raid on Salonica

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 12.—French war-correspondents at Salonica state that the enemy still have started no offensive tactics, but the French advance-guards have crossed the River Vardar and installed themselves on the right bank of the river, in the important regions of Yenitso and Verria, immediately constructing defence-works. They have thus gained strong natural positions, which might have been invaluable for the enemy's heavy guns.

The announcement that the allies have received further re-inforcements enhances the interest taken in this movement. It is believed that the Germans are preparing to make a raid on Salonica with three Zeppelins and twenty aeroplanes.

Salonica, February 13.—Reuter's correspondent has been assured that there has been no occupation of Yenitso and Verria, only cavalry reconnaissance.

French re-inforcements have arrived. Their fine appearance greatly impressed the Greek soldiers and populace.

## Lloyd George Controls 2,834 Munition Works

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The Ministry of Munitions announces that it has now 2,834 munition establishments under its control.

## BIG GERMAN BUSINESSES IN LIQUIDATORS' HANDS

Thousands Ruined When Banks  
Smash For £25,000,000;  
Failures in Uruguay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—The Lausanne Gazette states that two of the largest banks in Southern Germany have gone into liquidation, with liabilities totalling £25,000,000. Thousands of depositors have been ruined.

Montevideo, February 12.—Four German firms have failed in Uruguay, with liabilities totalling £480,000.

## DENMARK IN PROTEST AT AEROPLANE'S VISIT

German Flyer Twice Circles  
Copenhagen, Disappearing  
Over Navy Yard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 13.—Much surprise was caused today by a German seaplane twice circling the city and then disappearing over the navy yard. The Danish Government has sent a protest to Berlin.

## IJUN TO ITALY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, February 13.—His Excellency Hikokichi Ijuni, recently Minister to China, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy.

## BRITAIN'S NAVAL MIGHT IMPRESSES JOURNALISTS

Inspect 'World's Greatest Con-  
centration of Speed And  
Gun-Power'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—The editors of 20 French provincial newspapers and a number of distinguished neutral journalists have visited the battle-cruiser fleet. They were impressed with the might of the British navy, the world's greatest concentration of speed combined with gun-power and the fresh and alert air of the officers and men, despite their long waiting in constant battle array. It was considered a wonderful manifestation of sea-power, as this fleet is only one of three tremendous lines of offence and defence.

## Lord Curzon Possible Minister of Aviation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—It is suggested that Lord Curzon will possibly be made Minister of Aviation.

## U.S. CAN'T ACCEPT ALLIES' PROPOSALS ON ARMED TRADERS

Expect Government to Warn  
Citizens They Travel  
At Own Risk

## 'WILL NOT DISARM'

New York Thinks Entente  
Will Hold to 'Imme-  
diate Right'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 12.—The representatives of the Entente today made oral representations to Secretary of State Lansing regarding the American memorandum of the 29th of last month, on the disarming of merchantmen. It is understood that Mr. Lansing informed them that the Government was unwilling to adopt their suggestion.

The Austro-German memorandum concerning merchantmen is expected to lead to a warning being issued by the Government to Americans that they travel on armed merchantmen at their own risk, thus reversing the previous policy of the Government that merchantmen are allowed to carry guns in self-defence and that American citizens have the right to travel on the high seas without being molested.

Garrison's Resignation  
New York, February 12.—The Hon. Lindley M. Garrison's resignation from the Ministry of War is due to his disagreement with President Wilson on the Government's foreign policy, which, in his opinion, is lacking in vigor, and to his disapproval of the proposed abandonment of the Philippines.

The Republican press says that the departure of this strong man from the Cabinet constitutes another evil omen for President Wilson's administration.

The New York Herald says that the present political situation in Washington is far worse than at any time in the war. The United States has fallen into the trap laid by Germany designed to hamper the shipping of the allies, by preventing its admission to American ports.

It is suggested in New York that one motive for the acquiescence of the United States Government to the German policy is the hope of securing the passage of the Government Shipping Purchase Bill.

It is taken for granted that Great Britain and her allies will not disarm their merchantmen. It is pointed out that the right to arm merchantmen is immemorial and is established by American as well as British decisions.

## Germany Sends Duplicate Note to Neutral Powers

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 12.—The Deutsche Ueberseezeitung reports: The Austro-Hungarian Government has handed a circular Note to the Ministers of the neutral powers which contains identical matter to the German Note about the new submarine warfare. The Austro-Hungarian Note terminates with the following words: "The Austro-Hungarian sea forces will execute the new orders from February 29 onward, so that neutral powers are in condition to warn their citizens in time."

## Case of Giuseppe Verdi

Some light is thrown on the American contention by the following from The New York Times of January 11:

Washington, Jan. 10.—The status of the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived at New York last week mounting two 3-inch guns at the stern, was considered today in two conferences between Secretary Lansing and the Italian Ambassador, Count di Cellerio. The conferences were confidential by agreement and neither the Ambassador nor the Secretary would discuss the case. It is said that the Secretary indicated a desire on the part of this Government that the guns be removed from the Verdi before she sails.

The Secretary's views will be transmitted to the Italian Government, and, it is said, until a reply is received the liner will be detained in port. It is understood that the American Govern-



ment will adhere strictly to its policy of opposing the carrying of mounted guns by vessels plying out of American ports with passengers. Under international law merchantmen have the right to mount guns for defensive purposes, but it is not believed that Italy will insist upon exercising this right over the protest of the United States.

In this connection, the question of responsibility for safety of passengers aboard the vessel has been raised. The Italian Ambassador, it is said, contends that the guns afford protection to the passengers by defending the vessel from submarines. State Department officials, on the other hand, maintain that the guns constitute an element of danger which would not attend an unarmed vessel. They point out that the liners Yasaka Maru and Persia, both armed for defense, were sunk, presumably by submarines which were afraid to expose themselves and therefore gave no warning.

#### BOMB ITALIAN TOWNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 13.—Enemy aeroplanes have bombed Cologero, in the province of Ferrara, Botterighe, in the province of Rovigo, and Ravenna. Fifteen persons were killed, including some women and children and a number injured. The Red Cross station and basilica of Santo Appollinare at Ravenna were damaged.

#### News Brevities

Judge Skinner Turner, who is shortly leaving Bangkok for Shanghai, has received the "Ratanaporn," or personal service medal from the King in recognition of his services. He is to be succeeded in the post of Judicial Adviser by Judge M. H. Bussard, who was the second judge in the old British Court before the abolition of extra-territoriality. Mr. R. B. Gibbins, who was adviser at the Northern Siam Court at Chienmai taking Mr. Bussard's post as adviser to the Bangkok one. The decoration was conferred upon Judge Skinner Turner at a special dinner at which the King entertained him on the 19th ultimo.

The local Japanese press carries a telegram from San Francisco which says that four hundred Germans have been frozen to death in the icy waters of the Dvina. The Russians shelled the ice-bound Dvina, breaking up the ice and entangling them in it.

According to information received at the consulate, Consul-General Thomas Sammons is due to arrive in Shanghai February 18 on the Tenyo Maru.

Fire broke out Sunday evening in a Chinese shop at No. 1180 Hanbury Road. The fire was rapidly approaching bales of fireworks, matches and joss paper stored in the rafters. It required prompt and swift action for the firemen to chop holes in the roof, get their lines on the blaze, and get out the explosives. A large silk shop and Japanese general store next door was saved from damage. It is thought that the cause of the fire was the ignition of matches stored overhead from the fire of a lamp underneath.

In connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad accident early Saturday morning it is understood that the Station Master at Wangting where the collision took place, has fled.

Members of the American Woman's Club are deeply interested in the program that has been prepared for the meeting of the club at the Palace Hotel this afternoon. Mrs. Eunice Thetjens, the Chicago poet, and her sister Miss Hammond are both to be heard. They are the guests of Mrs. C. S. Lobingier. Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Clark are the tea hostesses. The meeting will begin with tea at 4 o'clock.

The second of the series of dances by the American Company of the S. V. C. will be held Thursday night at the Astor House Hotel. Arrangements have been completed by the committee. The first dance was such a distinct success that subscriptions for the second are coming thick and fast. An excellent program of the latest American dance tunes has been arranged by Prof. Papini, whose orchestra is to furnish the music. Requests for tickets should be made at once.

Two armed robberies were reported to the police last night. One was in a Chinese shop at No. 895 North Soochow Road. Six men, two of whom had revolvers, were in the band. Two were left on the pavement for look-outs while the other four entered the house. The inmates were held up and \$720 in opium and money was taken. The robbers escaped. Another robbery was reported in the Harbin Road district. It is believed that the bandits made a big haul in this case.

#### Germans in Champagne Lose 300 Yard Trench

Are Crushed in Many Attempts To Cross Yser; British Capture Mine Crater

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 13.—The official communiqué issued on Friday evening stated: In Belgium, our field-guns seriously damaged an enemy fort and blew up the munition depots near Paschendale Canal.

In Artois, there was an intermittent cannonade, near the Lille road. South of the Somme, on the 8th and 9th, we re-captured a large part of the trenches south of Frise and repulsed a violent counter-attack.

North of the Aisne and on the heights of the Meuse, our artillery wrecked the enemy works.

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: In the Champagne, we effected a grenade attack near Mesnil Hill, captured three hundred yards of enemy trenches and repulsed a counter-attack delivered during the night, taking 65 prisoners.

The communiqué in the evening reported: In Belgium after a violent artillery preparation, the Germans made several attempts to cross the Yser Canal, opposite Steenstraete and Hetsas. These attempts were crushed by our combined artillery and maxim fire.

In the Champagne, artillery was very active near Mesnil Hill and Navarin Hill. After a bombardment lasting several hours, the enemy succeeded in penetrating a small salient in our line between the Navarin and St. Souplet roads.

The Germans, north-east of Mesnil Hill, again made a counter-attack, endeavoring to expel us from the trenches we occupied yesterday. They were repulsed. We continued to progress, east of these trenches, by bombing, taking prisoners.

An enemy attack in the Vosges, east of St. Die, failed to reach our front line.

The communiqué this afternoon stated:—The French guns, northward of Vi-sor-Aisne, dispersed some German detachments which advanced as far as our entanglements.

Germans in the neighborhood of Crouy reached the French trenches, but a counter-attack promptly drove them out. The Germans left a number of dead and some prisoners.

The enemy in the Champagne launched five successive counter-attacks against Butte de Mesnil, at dusk and in the evening, all of which were repulsed. There was some artillery activity in Lorraine.

The communiqué in the evening reported:—The Germans made a series of attacks in Artois. The first, which was delivered in the morning, west of Hill 140, was without result. In the afternoon, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked at four different points.

Three of the attacks were stopped dead by our artillery fire. The fourth gained a footing in our first line trench, west of Hill 140, but the Germans were immediately ejected by a counter-attack, which inflicted heavy loss on them.

A German aeroplane was shelled and fell in flames into our lines east of Givenchy. A German grenade attack, south of Frise, failed.

We bombarded the enemy works east of the Oise. The German artillery was very active between Solomons and Rheims, where our artillery rendered abortive some infantry attacks which were being prepared.

We took some prisoners in the fight in the Champagne. The enemy gained a footing in our advanced trenches east of Tahure. An enemy attack in Upper Alsace was crushed by our artillery.

London, February 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: We sprang three mines north of Carnap and another south of Fosse 8. The enemy sprang a mine south-west of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. We had no casualties.

Hostile artillery was active north of Albert, Loos and Ypres. The enemy shelled Armentieres and Elverdinghe.

Early yesterday, the enemy broke into our trenches near Pilken, but were driven out by bombing parties, leaving some dead and wounded. There was mining activity about Hulluch, north of Ypres and the Commines canal.

The real facts of the attack made by German aeroplanes, described in a German wireless message of the 8th, are that 11 hostile machines appeared, one of which dropped three bombs about six miles behind our front line. The remainder did not cross our line.

Last night, we sprang a mine west of Hulluch and occupied part of the crater. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day, particularly at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Quinchy and Armentieres and likewise much aerial activity about Ypres.

#### TIRANA IN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS

Italians Make Unsuccessful Attacks Against Captured Heights

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, February 11.—Balkan theater.—Austro-Hungarian troops on February 9 occupied Tirana and the heights between Priza and Basar-Syak.

Russian theater.—The enemy's reconnoitering troops continue to be active. On the front of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, the Russians were repulsed everywhere.

February 12.—Balkan theater.—West of Tirana, the Italian forces attacked the heights taken by us; all their attacks failed.

Russian theater.—Numerous Russian detachments have been repulsed. The Austro-Hungarian troops evacuated the advanced trench north-west of Tarnopol which has been repeatedly mentioned in former reports. The Russians occupied this position. They were ejected again by a counter-attack during the night.

Italian theater.—There were lively artillery duels on the Isonzo front. Near Flitsch, the Austro-Hungarian troops conquered an enemy position, 73 Alpini being made prisoners and 3 machine-guns taken.

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 12.—Western theater.—After having heavily bombarded a large part of the German front in the Champagne, the French attacked in the evening, east of the farm Maison-de-Champagne, north-west of Massey and entered a part of less than 200 meters of a section of the German position. On the Combres height, the Germans occupied an edge of a crater caused by a French explosion.

Eastern theater.—Advancing Russian patrols and smaller detachments have been repulsed at several places on the east front.

#### FORD'S PEACE CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 11.—The Ford peace conference has opened.

#### Japan Hears Rebels Capture Chungking

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troops and therefore it is hereby ordered to arrest General Lui and that he be summarily decapitated. Also that those officers who did not join the enemy be properly rewarded.

According to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) there has been a telegram from Changsha to Peking which says that the Revolutionaries of Hunan have joined the Yunnan and Kweichow troops which entered the south-western part of Hunan and took over the branch office of the Bank of Hunan at Fenghuangting. They then advanced to Chenyang, met the northern troops and drove the latter away.

It is also reported that a place called Tokow (?) which is situated between Yuanchow and Huitung-hsien was occupied by the Revolutionaries on the 7th.

A portion of the 1st Regiment of the 2nd mixed brigade of the northern army which was stationed at Yochow left there on February 9th for Changteh, upon hearing the news about Yuanchow.

The same agency carries the following report:

Japan's Attitude

Tokio, February 13.—At the House of Peers, Mr. Sagia, interpellated that China is in a state of internal troubles and asked whether there are any substantial measures to suppress such troubles.

Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied:—China has postponed the monarchical government system indefinitely but the attitude of the Japanese Government about the internal troubles in China could not be clearly stated at present as we do not know how the internal troubles will develop.

Mr. Sugita further interpellated that if Southern China becomes quite independent would Japan take a neutral attitude?

Baron Ishii:—It can not be clearly stated at present. However, I may add that all the foreign affairs about China are now being carried on with the full understanding of the allied powers.

Mr. Sugita:—The Japanese Government pays full respect to the treaty of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and is doing its best not to infringe the stipulations of the same, but there is a certain class of Britons in

China who act and express views unpleasant to Japan which is regrettable and it is really a matter detrimental to the friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan. I wish to know the views of the government about it.

Baron Ishii replied in a very serious tone to the effect that it was regrettable to say that there are some of the subjects of their allied power who speak against Japan. Some of the newspapers in Japan write careless comments and such matters are to be carefully avoided by both nations.

Peking, February 13.—It is reported that the Peking Government has wired to all Chingchuns of provinces ordering them that they should elect representatives of each province to come to Peking and discuss with the Peking authorities whether to carry out the monarchical system or to maintain the Republican system.

A certain person of position in the prefecture of Chiba, near Tokio, is suspected of acting as a spy for Yuan Shih-k'ai and the Government has commenced investigations.

#### M. BRIAND IN ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 13.—M. Briand, the French Premier and Cardinal Mercier have had a cordial conversation. At a conference between M. Briand, M. Bourgeois and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, it was agreed to hold in Paris, as soon as possible, a conference of the allies, with a view to obtaining the closest possible co-operation.

M. Briand and M. Bourgeois received an ovation when leaving Rome, for the front, to visit King Victor Emmanuel.

London, February 13.—At the banquet in Rome in honor of the visit of the French Ministers, very cordial speeches were made by M. Briand, Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino, emphasizing the unity of action existing between the allies. After an interview with Baron Sonnino, yesterday morning, M. Briand said that the agreement existing between France and Italy on all points was absolutely perfect. His visit had convinced him of the sincerity and clear-sightedness of Italy's policy.

Paris, February 13.—The French press welcomes very warmly the allied conference to be held in Paris with a view to obtaining the closest co-operation. It points out the necessity for subordination of political aims for the purpose of common victory.

#### BOOM JUDGE E.H. GARY FOR PRESIDENT OF U.S.

Talk of Steel Head as Republican-Progressive Candidate

HE HAS BEEN APPROACHED

Gary Dinner Recalled as Significant—Frick Would Be Steel Chairman

New York, January 12.—Wall Street and the territory adjacent thereto heard yesterday, at first with some scepticism, then as more details came out, with real interest that almost became enthusiasm, a report that influential members of both the Republican and Progressive Parties had under consideration the name of Elbert H. Gary, now Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, as a coalition candidate for President of the United States. When, late in the day, confirmation came from Chicago, where the Progressive leaders are meeting, that appertaining to Judge Gary, there was "something doing" there also, Wall Street sat up and began to take real notice.

The recent Gary dinner, which at the time was supposed chiefly to concern Theodore Roosevelt, was recalled, and some surmise was heard as to whether Judge Gary's dinner might not chiefly have concerned Mr. Gary himself; also previous Gary dinners, the outcome of which was almost invariably of importance to industry in the United States. By nightfall Judge Gary and his possible candidacy were being discussed from many angles quite a lot. It was also surmised that in case of Judge Gary's candidacy, he would be succeeded as Chairman of the Steel Corporation by Henry C. Frick.

Not inseparable from these considerations was the fact that the Government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation, decided in the lower court in favor of the corporation, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and the appeal is still pending.

While it cannot be said that sufficient progress in the movement has yet been made to admit of the assertion that Judge Gary is being "groomed" as a potential candidate under whose leadership the Republi-

cans and Progressives would be ready to forget past events, it was learned last night regarding this tentative candidacy that matters have gone far enough for the head of the Steel Corporation to know certain places in which he figures are under the careful scrutiny of political leaders. Many Republicans who are opposed to Colonel Roosevelt, it has been suggested to these leaders, would favor Judge Gary as their candidate, and other Progressives, while favoring the Colonel, might be in a receptive mood for a man who probably would support Roosevelt's favorite measures and at the same time uphold old-line Republican policies.

Gary Refuses to Comment  
Judge Gary declined yesterday to comment on this situation in any way. When told that The New York Times had learned in quarters of eminent authority that leading members of the Republican Party had approached him on the matter, he refused to admit or deny this statement, saying merely that he had been busy enough of late without taking an active interest in political developments.

It may be asserted, however, that Judge Gary has been informed by important persons in both parties that his candidacy would go far to wipe out differences between the Republicans and the Progressives. He has been told that his efforts to improve relations between capital and labor since he entered the Steel Corporation have done much to strengthen him with the workingmen, while his advocacy of liberal management of corporations and greater publicity of their work has made his name familiar to all classes of citizens.

Inquiry of individuals yesterday who attended the recent Gary dinner at which Colonel Roosevelt was a guest brought recollections of former statements that no political significance was to be attached to the event. At the same time, it seems reasonable to believe that certain matters pertaining to the forth-coming campaign came up for discussion. Judge Gary himself has been and still is averse to hearing anything more about the famous dinner, but when the possibility of his candidacy for President was mentioned to another of the diners yesterday this statement was made:

"The country seems about ripe to accept an out-and-out business man as a candidate for President, and Judge Gary would fill the requirements as well as any man I know. There is undoubtedly a great deal of sentiment throughout the country, which is not confined to business men alone, but extends as well to politicians, for naming a man for President intimately familiar with the needs of business and capable of directing the Government on businesslike grounds."

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## Austro-Germans Yielding Ground To The Russians

Despite Re-inforcements, Are Gradually Pushed Back; Lose Strategic Point on Lemberg Railway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 13.—The general progress of the fighting on the Russian front is marked by the continuation of demonstrative operations by the Germans on the line of the Dvina, possibly made with the purpose of counteracting the activity of the Russians on the south-western front, especially in the regions of Chemerin, Tsebrov and Usechko, where the Germans and Austrians, in spite of re-inforcements and repeated counter-attacks, have been obliged to yield ground. The capture of a height east of Chemerin, a few miles south of the important strategic railway from Rovno to Kovel and 20 miles north-east of Rovno, has undoubtedly increased the value of the Russian success.

The repeated, though unsuccessful, attempts of the German and Austrian forces to recover the heights in the region of Chemerin and Tsebroff show the importance of these positions and the anxiety of the enemy to prevent the Russians strengthening their line on the south-western front.

The height in the region of Tsebroff is eight miles west of Tarnopol and has an altitude of 2,400 feet. It commands an extensive area and the railway between Tarnopol and Lemberg and has been the scene of a desperate contest.

Although the enemy succeeded in temporarily occupying the position, they were forced to give it up, before a Russian counter-attack, after suffering enormous losses from the Russian artillery fire.

Much Cannonading at Riga

The official communique issued on Friday stated: There was a heavy artillery duel on the Riga front. German attacks were repulsed elsewhere.

Fierce fighting continues in Galicia. The enemy, after desperate efforts and enormous losses, succeeded in recapturing some heights in the Tsebroff region, but one of our glorious old regiments made a terrific attack and again ejected the enemy.

Prisoners state that the Russian artillery did very deadly work. Three counter-attacks made by the enemy against the heights, during the night, were repulsed.

The Russian offensive in the Caucasus continues successfully.

Russian torpedo-boats continued to bombard the Turkish coast of the Black Sea.

The communique today reported: There was fierce artillery fighting in the Riga region. The Germans attempted to attack near Jacobstadt, but the Russians rushed out from their trenches and repulsed them.

The Germans are using asphyxiating hand-grenades on the Dvinsk sector. The Russians captured and held against counter-attacks the village of Garbunovka, which is important for the protection of Dvinsk.

In the Caucasus, the Russian forces, advancing through deep snow, with the temperature 50 degrees below zero, forced some inaccessible passes near Erzeroum and captured 800 prisoners, 7 guns and much booty. The bombardment of Erzeroum continues effectively and has caused a great explosion in a fort.

### PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time. Have some views of your home or office taken

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In Persia, the Russians occupied the town of Duletabad, near Hamadan.

Czernowitz Battle Increasing

London, February 12.—The battle in the region of Czernowitz, in which the Russians are displaying a strong initiative, is daily increasing in importance and is causing the utmost anxiety to the Germans and Austrians.

Railway communication between Russia and Rumania is interrupted, owing to troop movements in Bessarabia. This, combined with the new French move across the Vardar, opens a new phase in the Balkans.

The Germans openly continue to express fears that Rumania will join the allies.

Peking, February 11.—The following official communique from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: February 8.—In the Riga region, a violent artillery duel is in progress. It has been observed that we effectively shelled the enemy's guns and working parties.

In the Jakobstadt region, our scouts and cavalry accomplished some successful reconnoitering along the River Susel, behind the enemy's wire defences and put the Germans to flight.

On the right flank of the Dvinsk positions, a German armored motor car was turned over by a shell and destroyed. The Germans bombarded with heavy shells the station of Lykeno, northward of Dvinsk. Our troops have evident proof that the Germans are using our identification marks on their aeroplanes.

On one of the sectors of General Lechitsky's lines, northward of Boyan, we exploded a mine under the enemy's wire defences and trenches. The trenches were filled up and the wire defences damaged.

Russians Capture Crater

After the explosion, our troops delivered an attack and occupied the crater. They then threw a number of bombs into the enemy's trenches and speedily spread in the enemy's lines. Scores of enemy dead were found in the trenches.

In this region, a non-commissioned officer known as Gruschenko, who was found to be a young girl named Cherniavskaya, volunteered to do some reconnoitering. She stealthily approached the enemy's wire defences and, in spite of a serious wound, the bone of her leg being fractured, accomplished her task and crawled back to our trenches.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast region, our troops forced the River Arhave, attacked the Turks and dislodged them from a series of trenches built in several rows, one above the other. On the northern shore of Lake Van, we have occupied the region eastward of Adylde cliff.

In Persia we have pressed back the enemy in the region of Klangavel.

Later.—In the Riga region, the Germans opened fire on us with their heavy guns. Our artillery replied effectively.

On the Dvinsk positions, firing has become livelier. Between Lakes Mednuss and Demmen, a strong party of German scouts attempted to approach our trenches, but were repulsed by our rifle fire.

In Galicia, on the front of the Middle Strypa, a series of encounters took place between the enemy scouts and ours. In the region of Usechko, the enemy attempted to advance, but were thrown back by our fire.

Bombard Turkish Coast  
The Black Sea.—Our ships effectively bombarded the Turkish positions along

the Anatolian coast. Our gunboats had a duel with a Turkish coast battery, in which they suffered no damage. They were also attacked unsuccessfully by a Turkish submarine. A squadron of our aeroplanes attacked with bombs a large steamer which was anchored off Zunguldak.

The Caucasian front.—We are continuing to be successful in our engagements with the enemy.

February 9.—On the left flank of the Riga sector, lively firing is in progress. At many places, our artillery dispersed German working parties, also causing a big explosion in the enemy's lines. In the region of the Baldon road and on the sector Livenhof-Sarkany, between Jakobstadt and Dvinsk, also at Dvinsk, a violent artillery duel is taking place, in which heavy guns are participating, especially along both sides of the Ponevel railway.

In Galicia, north-west of Tarnopol, the enemy bombarded the sector Gildaki-Vorobievka with shells of heavy caliber. We have occupied Usechko, north-westward of Zaleschiki and our troops have moved on to the western bank of the Dniester.

South-westward of Zamushin, on the Dniester, below Zaleschiki, the enemy exploded a mine, with bad results to themselves. The explosion occurred among their own defences and part of their trenches were buried.

Killed When Aiding Wounded

South-eastward of Zaleschiki, a priest, named Alexander Jazlovetsky, met an untimely death while fulfilling his duty. He was shot by the enemy in front of their wire defences, while, with cross in hand, he was gathering up the dead and wounded.

The Black Sea.—On February 8, our torpedo-boats sank a small steamer in the coal region.

The Caucasian front.—Our troops dislodged the enemy from a series of positions in the region of the River Arhave.

February 10.—On the Riga front, an intermittent rifle and gun fire is proceeding. Our artillery fire stopped the Germans from working at different places south-westward of Shloss-Kokkenguzen.

We effectively shelled the enemy on the Dvina, above Friedrichstadt. In the Jakobstadt region, the German artillery heavily bombarded our lines at Dukern and between Livenhof and the River Susel.

Lively firing is in progress on the

Dvinsk sector. In the region of Tenenfeld, the Germans threw into our trenches round, green asphyxiating bombs. In the region of Lake Sventen, our scouts were twice successful in their reconnoitering, capturing prisoners, arms and ammunition.

Heights Are Stormed

Eastward of Chemerin, between Rovno and Lutz, our troops captured a height and repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks. South-eastward of Gebron, our troops stormed a height with the bayonet and consolidated themselves on it. While repulsing the Austrian counter-attack, they captured prisoners of the 70th Imperial Regiment.

Our artillery dislodged the enemy from a mine crater south-westward of Zamushin. Eastward of Zaleschiki, on a height eastward of Raranche, the enemy exploded a mine. The Austrians attempted to occupy the crater, but were checked by hand-grenades and rifle fire.

The Black Sea.—Our gunboats shelled the enemy's positions in the coast region. Another squadron of our gunboats, off the eastern Anatolian shores, sank seven sailing vessels. We captured some prisoners.

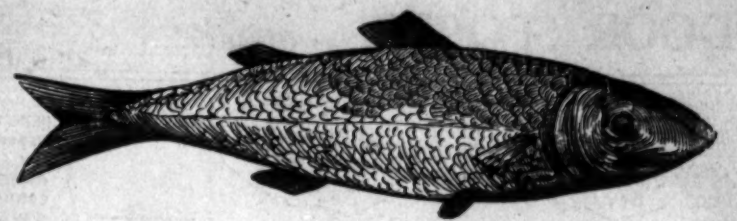
The Caucasian front.—On one of the sectors, our troops, who are advancing, fighting, captured Turkish prisoners and two guns.

In Persia, southward of Hamadan, we dislodged considerable enemy forces, which were occupying positions in the region of the town of Nehovenda.

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## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## MR. E. P. GRAHAM BARROW RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

Mrs. Barrow Successfully Underwent Final Operation; Will Be Here in Autumn

Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, the popular Cathedral School headmaster, returned to Shanghai yesterday from England, having come by the Siberian route. Mrs. Barrow did not return with him, but he brought the cheering news that her long illness is now over. She went successfully through a final operation and is making a rapid recovery. She will come to Shanghai in the Autumn.

Mr. Barrow had only twenty odd days in England, but he had a trip full of incident both home and back and, making the most of his time when in England, he also noted much of the greatest interest there. He has consented to write a series of

articles covering his experiences, for THE CHINA PRESS.

In England, he met many Shanghai people, amongst them Dean Walker. The latter has been doing more working than holiday-making, but is in the best of health and will be back in Shanghai, according to schedule, next Monday, also journeying via Siberia.

## Coast Officers' Guild Gives \$27,000 To Aid Prince of Wales Fund

After collecting a total, since the war began, of over \$27,000, the China Coast Officers' Guild has decided to close the Prince of Wales War Fund and devote the contributions collected to such other war funds as H.B.M.'s Consul General may indicate.

The contribution of so large a sum from the few captains and officers employed in the Northern trade certainly speaks well for the generosity of seafarers who have been unable to follow their desires and go home to fight, the greater number having contributed ten per cent of their pay month by month since the commencement of the big trouble.

## Katong's Chief Officer, C.S.G. Scott, a Suicide

The Singapore papers report what was intended to be a double suicide in the Seaview Hotel but which resulted only in the death of one of the pair. The man who killed himself was Mr. Colin Stracey Guillem Scott, first officer of the steamer Katong. The woman with him had posed as his wife but was found to be Mrs. Arthur Milthorpe. She recovered. Letters were found which proved that Scott was the son of Lady Scott.

The coroner's jury found that death was a result of veronal poisoning during temporary mental aberration caused by worry over financial difficulties. During the hearing, the coroner asked Mrs. Milthorpe if she agreed to take the poison with Scott. You both knew what you were taking?—Yes.

Then you both took it for the purpose of committing suicide? Was Mr. Scott in financial difficulties?—Yes, and that worried him.

And you made up your mind that you would go with him?—Well, Mr. Scott said that he did not know what

would become of me when he was dead.

Mrs. Milthorpe said that for the last two years she had been known as Mrs. Florence Scott, but her real name was Catherine Florence Milthorpe, and she was the wife of Arthur Milthorpe, who was still alive. She had never been in the habit of taking veronal, but Mr. Scott had taken it. In Hongkong he was

In hospital after taking it with the intention of committing suicide. On the evening of the 6th Mr. Scott bought veronal at two shops, two small phials at the Medical Hall in Brass Basah Road and a third bottle at the Chinese dispensary. Witness was with him at the time and together they returned to the hotel. They arrived there between half-past eight and nine. Mr. Scott, in the bedroom, said he wished to die, but did not want to leave her behind and so he asked her to take veronal with him.

## A HELPFUL BOOK FOR NERVE-SUFFERERS.

There is no more common disorder than neurasthenia or nerve-weakness, says the author of "Minds in Distress," who is himself a physician.

Neurasthenia is very prevalent in hot climates at this time of the year, and among its chief causes are overwork, worry, a too monotonous mode of life, and anything that tends to produce strain and stress.

Food may be of great utility, says the writer, as an agent in the treatment of neurasthenia. Synthetic foods, scientifically produced on correct therapeutical lines, are particularly useful for this purpose. They must, however, be extremely pure and of the highest quality, otherwise they may do more harm than good. Sanatogen is an ideal food of this nature, and is given to neurasthenics with excellent effect. It combines the nerve-food, sodium-glycophosphate, with body-building protein in the form of a very fine, white powder, which, when mixed with water, becomes a bland, creamy emulsion, free from taste or odour, and pleasantly taken in any non-acid beverage. As a nerve-food, it has been proved to produce in six weeks an increase of 63 per cent. in the phosphorus content of the nerve-cells, from which nervous energy is derived. This preparation is obtainable at all Chemists, and is entirely British made. Those interested should write, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund (First floor), Shanghai, who will send an attractive Booklet on the subject.

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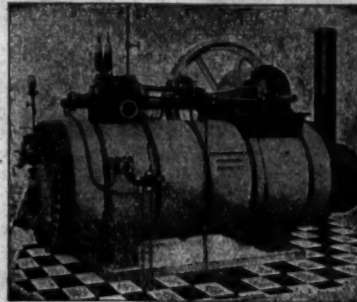
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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Billiard Notes

By Blue Chalk

Saturday afternoon should see the Country Club packed at the first session of the final in the Amateur Billiard Championship and to those who have not yet booked their tickets we would advise "Come early and avoid the crush."

The match between Barrett and Porter will give the billiard fans a treat, both players being at the top of their form. We tip Porter to win comfortably by a margin of 150 to 200 points and by this we do not mean to disparage Barrett's abilities with the cue. Porter is, we contend, in a class by himself, and is moreover a good general of billiard tactics and provided he does not have the balls roll dead against him, C. W. P. will have his name engraved on the Cup for 1916.

The fans, however, will see a good game in which all the strokes will be employed.

It is somewhat early to write about the 1917 Championship, but we would strongly urge and advocate that the next Championship be conducted on the American plan whereby every competitor plays every other one, and the player having the greatest number of matches to his credit is declared the Champion; where two players have won an equal number of matches the player having the least points registered against him to be considered the top dog.

This method will reduce the element of luck to a minimum and give each man an absolutely equal chance. Under the existing rules it is largely a matter of "joss." Two players being equal the one who has the balls running badly for him is knocked out and the winner is considered the better man, whereas the same two players playing a return game, with the luck reversed, finds the result reversed too. We trust that other fans and players will express their views on this matter and suggest that it be threshed out in our hospitable sporting columns.

Meanwhile, roll up, ye billiard fiends and see the best game of the season and put up your five spots gallantly and cheerfully in the interest of a good and deserving cause. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary of any Club in town.

Football

Two games of interest took place on Sunday, at the Hongkew Park, when the Jewish Recreation Club met the Willows, and the Equivalents met the Hotspurs.

In the first the Jewish Club managed to win by 5 to 4, after a very even game; the Willows being stopped by the sterling defence of the Jewish backs.

In the second game, the Hotspurs surprised the Equivalents by defeating them by 3 to 2. Both games attracted a great many onlookers. Next Sunday the J. R. C. meet the Equivalents, whilst the Hotspurs meet the Willows.

LIGHT HORSE HANDICAP

The Light Horse, S.V.C., point-to-point handicap, run off on Sunday morning, was won by Sergeant-Major Spence. The handicaps were set by Messrs. F. W. Potter and B. A. Clarke and the competitors, starting from the first bridge on Hungjiao road, took the first point at Barrier Creek platform, the second at the Barehole tree, in the Wilderness and finished down the Schultz line of jumps.

The fine weather attracted a big crowd of spectators, amongst whom was the commandant, Major T. E. Truman. The winner's reward was a cup put up by Lieut. H. S. Lindsay and the entrance fees were given to war funds.

The order of the first six home was:

- 1.—Sgt.-Major Spence, 2½ min.
- 2.—Tpr. Sheridan, 4 min.
- 3.—Cpl. Cobbett, 1½ min.
- 4.—Sgt. Foster, 3 min.
- 5.—2nd Lieut. Quelch, 2 min.
- 6.—Sgt. Robinson, 2 min.

A Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Champion



Wladek Zbysko

One conceives of the ordinary wrestler as an ex-bollermaker, truck driver or just plain "rough-neck," but Wladek Zbysko, the Polish wrestler now holding his own in the second international tournament in New York is none of these things. In the first place, he is a polished gentleman and hails from an old Polish family which has an estate in Austrian Poland. In the second place, he is a student, an all but finished a course in law at the University of Vienna. In the third place he is a skilled pianist and numbers among his friends many of the artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company and other musicians.

Wladek, who is but 22 years of age, is one of the best developed men ever seen on the wrestling mat. He took up the profession of wrestling after his brother Stanislaw Zbysko had made a name and fortune on the mat. Stanislaw tried to keep his younger brother from entering the game, but Wladek refused to listen to him and even persisted in his determination after Stanislaw had offered him half of his fortune to desist.

Wladek first achieved notoriety 2 years ago when he won the tournament in Paris. At present he is considered the best man at the catch-as-catch-can style of wrestling and has but one defeat against him in the Graeco-Roman style. Alex Aberg, the Graeco-Roman champion pinned his shoulders to the mat.

Basket Ball

Basketball teams from the American Company, S. V. C., played a spirited game of basketball at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The Second Team, of which Anderson was captain, won by a score of 24 to 9.

The other team had Hykes for captain. Its other members were Swan, Stewart, Woodberry and Black. Anderson was backed up by Vaughn, Rodger, Rasmussen and Hall.

The goals were scored as follows: First team, Hykes 3 goals, Swan 1. Second team: Anderson 6 goals, Rasmussen 4, Badger 1, Hall 1.

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GERMANY RELEASING GOLD, BANKERS THINK

Believed to Be Following England's Example to Stabilize Exchange

HAD BEEN HOARDING METAL

Significant Developments In Situation Said to Be Reflected by Their Rise

New York, January 11.—Bankers interested in the foreign exchange situation considered a sharp upturn of reichsmarks yesterday as the reflection of significant developments in the banking situation in Germany. Reichsmark checks, which sold last Thursday at 72½ cents to the four marks, rose to 75 cents, later receding to 74½. On Saturday another full cent advance was also recorded when marks touched 74 around noon, after opening at 73. When the market began to display renewed strength yesterday the exchange dealers reflected upon news received from Berlin Sunday to the effect that leading German bankers had been holding conferences for the purpose of finding means to support the exchange rate.

The inference drawn from these despatches was that Germany, disturbed by the depreciation of her currency as expressed in the monetary terms of other nations, had undertaken to stabilize exchange as British bankers had already done. The rapid fall of the reichsmark since last Spring had created an impression that the German banking authorities cared little what happened to quotations as she was inactive in foreign markets. This point of view has been dissipated since the reichsmark began to turn upward with vigor from lowest level last week. Exchange dealers were persuaded yesterday that active measures were being used in Berlin to improve the market, although it was not known how the matter was being handled.

A committee of British bankers is working in co-operation with the Government to stabilize sterling rates, and the success they have obtained is reflected in the fact that demand bills recently sold above \$4.75 to the pound, against a minimum rate of \$4.50 last Summer. Gold shipments on a vast scale have had a part in the plan, and it was supposed yesterday that Germany was shipping round amounts of gold into Holland and the Scandinavian countries for the same purpose.

Germany has been a heavy importer from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. To create funds to be used in payment, German bankers in Berlin have sold mark exchange at Amsterdam, by way of illustration, and as the demand was not equal to the supply from this source, the exchange rate tended to decline. The Dutch bankers, on their part, sold the marks received from German banks heavily on the New

York market, tending to force quotations down here.

By shipping gold Germany has removed the necessity of selling just so many reichsmarks in Amsterdam, the supply of reichsmarks has been decreased and rates have tended to rise. The present process of substituting gold for exchange, exchange dealers say, is merely a repetition of the process employed last September. During that month reichsmark rates on the local market advanced 5 cents to the four marks from the low to the high point, and it is understood that German gold was then going across the Dutch border. The belief was not, however, converted into definite fact, as the operations of the Imperial Bank of Germany are not completely known.

LEATHER FOR BRITAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 13.—The War Office announces that an agreement has been made whereby Italy will release a quantity of heavy Italian hides every week for the production of British army boots, in return for the prohibition of the export, except under license, of Dacca kips under 48 ex India and the United Kingdom. Licences will be issued only if the kips have been refused by the Italian Ministry of War, or have not been purchased within a month of the offer.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD  
Managing Editor.

### WEATHER

Fine weather. Cold night. Winter  
monsoon, fresh or strong, along the  
whole coast.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 15, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

### Congress and Defense

(New York World)

MR. Choate is in error when he  
says that the people generally  
are awakening to the importance  
of national defense. They are not.  
That is where the trouble lies. The  
apathy of Congress is a reflection of  
popular apathy.

In the East and on the Pacific  
Coast sentiment in favor of national  
defense is strong and aggressive.  
Throughout the West and South  
public opinion is indifferent or hostile,  
and the West and South control  
Congress.

Representative Gardner expresses  
the opinion that idealism, not the  
pork-barrel, is responsible for Con-  
gressional opposition to the defense  
measures. That is true so far as it  
goes. We doubt if the pork-barrel is  
a factor in the problem, but a great  
deal of bad feeling has unquestionably  
been aroused in Congress by stupid  
Eastern attempts to make it appear  
that every opponent of preparedness  
was trying to loot the National  
Treasury for the benefit of his  
district.

The opposition that Mr. Bryan  
represents is the product of a blind  
idealism which insists that the United  
States should be defenseless in order  
to serve as a moral lesson to the other  
nations. A still more serious opposi-  
tion is bred of our incorrigible Ameri-  
can optimism. As a people we never  
really believe that it is going to rain,  
and we know that umbrellas are  
expensive and cumbersome.

In the long run, Congress cannot  
be wiser than the people, but there  
are times when it ought to be, and  
this is one of them. No new policy  
is involved in the army and navy  
programs of the Administration. It  
is a question of doing what we have  
always been doing, only doing a little  
more of it.

No member of Congress has heretofore  
felt obliged to take the sentiment  
of his district before deciding whether  
he would vote for one battle-ship or  
two, or before deciding whether the  
army should have \$39,000,000 or  
\$98,000,000. Why should he seek  
refuge in the opinions of his con-  
stituents now? This is one of the  
questions that he is sent to Congress  
to determine in the broad national  
interest. It is not a parochial issue,  
and it has nothing to do with party  
principles. In such matters, members  
of Congress ought to be leaders of  
thought, not mere echoes of local  
prejudice or indifference.

It must be admitted that the  
preparedness propaganda has been of  
a kind to invite suspicion, but we  
doubt if there is as much sordidness  
behind it as many think. A great  
deal of it is only the exploitation of  
personal vanity and political ambi-  
tion, which seized upon an issue that  
promised to be popular. Congress  
ought not to be influenced one way or  
the other by self-advertising societies.  
It ought to look the situation squarely  
in the face and be guided only by the  
general welfare.

Granting that the added defense  
may never be needed, and that an  
agreement for disarmament may be  
reached as a result of the peace  
negotiations that will follow the war,  
the Administration's preparedness  
measures will not interfere with our  
disarming too. At best we shall have  
expended a few millions by way of  
insurance, and at worst we shall be  
the more ready to protect our own  
soil and our own institutions.

### Preparation of Recruits

(New York Sun)

Looking forward to the adoption  
of a program of preparedness by  
action of Congress it is probable  
that, prompted by the newly  
aroused patriotism, young men will  
assemble in large numbers for the  
purpose of being instructed in mili-  
tary drill for the development of  
efficiency in the country's defense.

Recent instructions by the French  
Minister of War Gallieni upon the  
management of recruits demon-  
strates the farsightedness of this  
official. In the quarters of the  
recruits a space of seventeen cubic  
meters, about six hundred cubic  
feet, is ordered for each man.  
Clothing and convenience in the  
instruction camp are clearly de-  
scribed. The soldier's meat ration  
is to be not less than twelve ounces  
a day. Instruction of recruits is to  
be very carefully conducted accord-  
ing to a progressive system adapted  
to weather conditions and to  
individual constitutions. Differ-  
ences of physical vigor, aptitude  
and temperament of the young  
soldiers are to be carefully taken  
into account in assigning recruits to  
different parts of the service.

The young men should be dis-  
courage from frequenting cabarets  
and drunkenness must be most  
strictly suppressed. It is desirable,  
according to General Gallieni, to  
encourage, or if necessary to  
arrange, outside of the barracks,  
social centers where the young  
soldier may pass his leisure hours  
in a comfortable, agreeable atmos-  
phere, under moral and patriotic  
influences which will protect him  
against the temptations of the  
cabaret and other harmful influ-  
ences. This wise counsel of General  
Gallieni comes with urgent call for  
adoption by our authorities when-  
ever the young manhood of our  
country begins to assemble in  
obedience to the laws which we  
hope to see enacted by Congress  
this winter.

### Answers

To the Editor:—Were widows or  
dependants of soldiers in the rank  
and file of the British army given  
pensions before the present war?

Dependants of private soldiers were  
not pensioned before the war. In  
some instances special grants were  
provided, but this was not the rule.

### Travelettes

Harper's Ferry

WHERE the rivers Shenandoah  
and Potomac mingle their  
waters at the foot of the Alleghenies,  
stands the very old village of Harper's  
Ferry. Near here lived John Brown  
and here are still the remains of the  
fort he built.

Harper's Ferry clings precariously  
to a hillside in the angle of the meet-  
ing rivers, and every step up its  
steep and narrow thoroughfare adds  
to the splendid panorama of mount-  
ain and river and farmland that  
spreads before you.

From the top of the hill you look  
over portions of three states—Mary-  
land, Virginia and West Virginia. In  
one direction the foot hills break  
away into rich, level acres, dotted  
with farmhouses, and in the other  
are the wild ridges of the Alleghenies,  
covered with hardwood forests that  
are a flare of color in the autumn.  
The rivers race through  
sharp canyons and then idle in deep  
pools where the black bass lie.

During the Civil War Harper's  
Ferry was the storm center of  
Stonewall Jackson's famous cam-  
paign in the Shenandoah valley.  
Then it relapsed into a long period  
of bucolic inattention which came to an  
end with the popularization of the  
automobile.

On fine days the motorists of  
Washington and Baltimore whizz  
over the bonny blue hills in every  
direction, fairly taking the region  
by storm. And they are welcome.  
They bring the breath of the  
city to the country and they pay  
liberally toward the upkeep of the  
fine roads. Old Dobbin no longer  
shies into the fence corner  
when the squawking Ford comes  
abeam of him, and his master's  
nerves are soothed by the knowledge  
that wherever the autos run there  
certainly a silver trail of shekels is  
left behind.

### The Landlady's Pun

"What are you saying, Mr. Jones?"  
demanded the landlady, with a sharp  
glance at a grumbler. "Is there any-  
thing wrong?"

"There certainly is, madam!" was  
the peevish reply. "My napkin is  
damp."

"I presume," said she, "it is because  
there is so much due on your board."

## TRAIN YOUR WEATHER EYE

### III.—How to Foretell Storms

By Frederic J. Haskin

JUST as the west wind is your best  
friend in the matter of weather,  
bringing clear, cool days, so the east  
wind blows before a storm.

We have seen that the anti-cyclone  
is a great cone of cold air, moving  
across the country from the west and  
at the same time circulating like the  
hands of a clock, so that all over  
North America it produces a west  
wind. The phenomenon known as  
cyclone, which brings the storms, is  
the exact opposite in every way. It  
is a mass of moist, warm air which  
usually forms somewhere in the West  
or Middle West. The dry, cold air  
which surrounds it, being heavier,  
rushes in around its base, squeezing  
it to a point, and circulating round  
and round it. Thus the cyclone is an  
inverted cone of warm, moist air cir-  
culating in the opposite direction from  
the hands of a clock.

If you are going to understand the  
weather you must make no mistake  
about the size and action of these  
cyclones and anti-cyclones. A cyclone  
is usually oblong. It may extend from  
far into Canada to far out in the Gulf  
of Mexico, and from the Atlantic  
Coast to the Mississippi Valley. There-  
fore, as it revolves across the country,  
it brings east winds, and these east  
winds are laden with moisture. Also,  
because of the great difference of  
temperature between the anti-cyclone  
and the surrounding air, these winds  
are apt to develop great violence. So  
the cyclone is the precursor of almost  
everything undesirable in weather.  
The northeasters on the Atlantic coast  
that kick the surf up mountain high  
and wreck the boats, are almost in-  
variably cyclones that originated  
somewhere in the Rocky Mountains,  
although you will have a hard time  
convincing the longshoreman that they  
do not come across the water. In  
summer, when a long spell of hot,  
muggy weather settles upon the land,  
sapping your energy and ruining your  
disposition, it is due to the presence  
of a torpid, slow-moving cyclone. So  
that whenever the wind comes from  
the East, winter or summer, you may  
be sure the weather is going to change  
for the worse.

The Weather Bureau has been  
watching every storm that has crossed  
the United States for a great many  
years, and it has found that there is a  
regular cycle of these movements.  
Every year, about 110 storms cross  
the country and about 103 of these  
are born in the West, while the other  
7 usually come from the Eastern Gulf  
States. Fifteen storms a year start  
in the West Gulf States, especially in  
Texas. Twelve originate in the  
Colorado Rockies. The Western  
Plateau States start about ten storms  
every year. The Weather Bureau  
knows approximately the course that  
each of these will follow. For ex-  
ample, both the Gulf and the Colorado  
storms usually shoot across the  
country northeastward to the St.  
Lawrence Valley. That section gets  
about two storms a week, all in all.  
About the best thing you can say for  
the weather in the St. Lawrence Valley  
is that it never lasts long.

Occasionally, any of these storms  
may deviate slightly from its usual  
path. The result will be a storm in  
some section where clear weather was  
predicted. It is these little deviations,  
impossible to foresee, which cause  
every man who left his umbrella at  
home to say unpleasant things about  
the Weather Bureau.

Occasionally, two cyclones will move  
across the country at the same time,  
and if they happen to run together,  
combining their moisture, a very heavy  
rain is the result.

The brisk cyclone that brings a  
stiff east wind and driving rain or  
snow, is the least undesirable variety.  
It is the slow moving cyclone, bringing  
moist, muggy weather, that is most  
to be dreaded. In the winter it takes  
the form of fog, which rests upon the  
earth until the cold, heavy air of an  
anti-cyclone comes and pushes it  
away. In the summer it is a heat  
wave, which usually lasts until it is  
relieved by a thunder storm.

As we have said, the surest in-  
dication of an approaching cyclone is  
a wind from the east. This tells you  
that it is coming. Just before it  
arrives, you will see a number of thin,  
wispy clouds high up in the air and  
moving rapidly south and west. They  
are what the scientists call cirrus and  
the sailors "mares' tails."

The cirrus clouds are about the most  
reliable indication of the immediate  
approach of the storm within the  
observation of the amateur. They are  
caused by bits of vapor that fly off  
from the whirling cyclone and are  
caught and condensed by the cold pre-  
vailing westerlies of the upper spaces.  
These are the winds above the weather

that move majestically from equator  
to pole, and they carry the little clouds  
swiftly ahead of the storm, warning  
all that look upward.

There will usually be at least several  
hours between the first appearance of  
the cirrus and the beginning of the  
storm, while the larger storms are  
usually advertised at least one day  
and sometimes two days in advance  
by these ragged, fast-flying danger  
signals.

If a big storm is approaching, the  
day before it breaks will usually be  
especially fine, with soft air and a  
higher temperature than the day  
before. Cirrus will be thick in the  
sky by the middle of the afternoon,  
and the heavier, blacker, cirro-stratus  
will begin to pile up in the west so  
that the sun goes down behind a  
smoky veil. Sometimes there is a  
marked halo about the sun, and then  
you may be almost sure that rain will  
fall within twenty-four or thirty-six  
hours; for long observation has shown  
that this sign is right about 93 times  
out of a hundred. If there is a moon  
on the night before the storm, it will  
be very likely to have a halo, which  
is an almost equally good indication  
that rain is coming within thirty-six  
hours. If you bet on the halo about  
the moon regularly you will win about  
87 times out of a hundred.

As the storm draws closer and closer,  
you must be more and more watchful  
if you would prophesy its movements  
and regulate your own accordingly.

The great black clouds that pile up  
in the summer sky are not dangerous  
in themselves. A grey patch, known  
as the nimbus, always forms before it  
begins to rain. Don't let the big black  
clouds bluff you out, but when the  
grey nimbus overspreads the sky, it is  
time to seek shelter.

In winter, if it is going to snow,  
the sky will be an absolutely uniform  
grey without a seam or a crack. From  
that sort of a sky you are sure to get  
snow. But if there is any flaw in its  
perfect wool, the storm will take the  
form of rain no matter how cold it is.

From this it will be seen that the  
cirrus clouds are the most reliable in-  
dication of when the storm will arrive,  
after the east wind has announced its  
approach. A few scattering cirri are  
not very significant, but if the pro-  
cession grows rather than diminishes  
the chances are about eight to one  
that a storm is approaching. Some-  
times the cirri are forerunners of a  
storm which is passing north or south  
of you, in which case you can usually  
see that the center of cloudiness is far  
away and that you are not threatened.

If the cirrus have foretold aught,  
they will gather to form a cirro-stratus.  
This is the fine, feathery sort of cloud  
that covers the sky as though with  
cotton batting combed out thin. Some-  
times the cirrus will develop into what  
the sailors call a "mackerel sky," in  
which the lights and shades of the  
clouds resemble the scales of a fish.  
Either of these skies generally in-  
dicates an increasing moisture and a  
rapid approach of the storm. Occa-  
sionally, however, a mackerel sky is  
an indication that the moisture is  
drying up. In this case the little  
clouds will quickly begin to shrink.  
After cirro-stratus, or mackerel sky,  
the clouds rapidly thicken and turn  
grey until the first flakes of snow or  
drops of rain begin to fall.

These, then, are the storm signals  
that you can read for yourself and  
rely upon. First, an east wind; then  
cirrus clouds speeding westward; then  
warmer weather and perhaps the sun  
with a halo about it, or the moon, if  
there is one, may wear a similar de-  
coration. If all or most of these  
signs concur, you may safely count on  
stormy weather.

### An Ingenious Picture

There is in one of the continental  
picture galleries a painting called  
"Cloudland." It hangs at the end  
of a long gallery, and at first sight  
it looks like a huge repulsive daub  
of confused color, without form or  
comeliness. As you walk toward it  
the picture begins to take shape; it  
proves to be a mass of exquisite  
little cherub faces like those at the  
head of the canvas in Raphael's  
"Madonna San Sisto." If you go close  
to the picture you see only an in-  
numerable company of little angels  
and cherubim.

### Inconclusive Evidence

Judge (to convicted burglar)—  
Have you anything to say before  
sentence is passed?

Burglar—The only thing I'm kick-  
ing about is bein' identified by a  
man that kep' his head under the  
bedclothes the whole time!

### Letters From A Zouave

'I Am Peacefully Waiting  
My Turn'

By Henry Davray

Among my friends at the front is  
one who writes me letters of such  
fine sincerity and simplicity that it  
would be too selfish to keep them to  
myself. I will therefore give a few  
quotations from them merely promiss-  
ing that the writer is neither a  
journalist nor a man of letters.

When the war broke out he was a  
business man. "Something in the  
City," a sort of land agent, in fact.  
At the age of twenty-one he had ac-  
complished his first period of military  
service, like every Frenchman of  
sound physique, but, afterwards, to  
avoid extra duties and drills in-  
cumbent on the *Reserve*, he had pro-  
fited by an opportune illness to be-  
come a *Reforme*, in which class he  
was entitled to certain exemptions.  
He happened, also, to hold advanced  
views, which were not at all in  
sympathy with the profession of arms.

However, when the war broke out,  
he enlisted, although as a *Reforme*  
there was no obligation upon him to  
do so. He enlisted in the Zouaves  
because (to use his own words)  
"I wish to be the first line." In  
June last, from the plateau of  
Lorette, close to Arras, he wrote to  
me as follows:—

"We attack this evening, and the  
attack is always a great adventure.  
Not that I am afraid of being left on  
the field, having passed so often  
already through the eye of a needle.  
We are clean-shaven, as if for a  
festival; unfortunately, I lost my pipe  
in the last charge and I shall not be  
able to make the attack while smok-  
ing, which is the most correct and  
fashionable way" (*du dernier chic*).

A few days later he wrote:—

"In these furious attacks we be-  
came acutely conscious of our definite  
ascendancy over the terrible enemy.  
There are no Zouaves left.  
In my section only two of the old  
ones remain—myself and another.  
(You become "old" in a few months  
in this war.) But I am conscious of  
doing my duty as an anti-militarist  
and as a Latin—a rough, but simple  
task, for it is self-sufficient and  
admits of no doubt. Its daily accom-  
plishment—all the easier for me,  
since I undertook it of my own free  
will—enable me to enjoy perfect  
moral and physical equilibrium;  
besides which I have won (at least I  
hope so) the esteem of all my friends  
—a reward not to be despised."

This is the frame of mind of a man  
who has just participated in sanguin-  
ary engagements, in which his  
friends were mown down at his side.  
A few days later he was wounded in  
the head. As soon as he was healed  
he returned to the firing line, whence  
he wrote on September 21:—

"I have rejoined my battalion; and  
been nominated for the post of *sous-  
lieutenant*. I shall not be sorry to  
obtain it; I begin to be a little tired  
of dragging my knapsack about, and I  
shall have won my gold braid under a  
fire that was no fire *de cuisine*. We  
have left the valley of the Aisne to  
advance by forced marches towards  
the Somme. Last night we covered  
forty kilometers (twenty-five miles)  
in pouring rain; one hundred and  
eighty men fell by the road, and I  
fully expected to be of their number,  
but, clenching my teeth, I managed  
to win through. We were dead-beat.  
I fancy we shall have bayonet work.  
That will make us less rusty. We  
were beginning to suffer from stiff-  
ness of the muscles after the long  
trenches like mere "biffins." We  
were putting on fat; we were ceasing  
to be Zouaves."

"Biffin" is military slang for the  
ordinary infantryman.)

Four days later, on September 29,  
he wrote as follows, with a noticeable  
change of tone:—  
"Dear friend,—we thought we were  
going North, but, instead of that, we  
arrived in Champagne. Here we  
have had terrible fighting for the last  
four days. You have probably seen  
the results. We pierced their last  
line last night, and we are off at once  
in pursuit. We are no longer tired;  
all the good troops are here:  
Marseillais, Africans, Zouaves, Tirail-  
leurs, Moorish, Chasseurs. We feel  
courage and joy in besting them! I  
fancy it is the beginning of the end."

I write in a hurry, for we  
go forward at once. I don't know  
if my words will reach you. If I don't  
come back, keep me in memory: I  
was not a bad sort."

Lastly, on October 4, he again  
found time to send me news. This  
letter only reached me a few days  
ago. Again the tone is different:—

"Dear friend,—I am still alive, but  
it won't last. I am peacefully wait-  
ing my turn. We are in a nasty  
corner of Champagne—somewhere  
between Souain and Somme-Py. We  
are fortifying the position, and took the  
other day, and by the end of the week  
the dance will begin again. The  
bombardment on both sides is infernal;  
the fields are as full of holes as a  
colander. I have never seen a  
grander or more sinister field of battle;  
dead bodies everywhere of men and  
horses, shattered aeroplanes, cars,  
motor cars overturned, and even huge  
church-bells fallen from their bellies.  
We are in a cluster of pines. The  
trees are wanting, for a good reason.  
Rain over all, with a few gleams of  
sunlight. We are as white as pier-  
rots, on account of the chalk, some-  
times with large red stains. . . .  
a symphony *a la Whistler*. As for the  
orchestra, it must be Satan himself  
who conducts, contributing his share  
on large—on very large—organs.  
What more can I say? I should like  
well enough not to die, but it is rather  
difficult. I can assure you that here  
we earn our portion of Paradise."

These are recent impressions from  
the front. I could give others, quite  
as poignant but these will suffice.  
Such men have very simple thoughts  
on their forced marches of twenty-  
five miles through pouring rain at  
the dead of night, not knowing  
whether they are being led. They  
are "dead beat," they say, but there  
will be some bayonet work, and  
with that hope they clench their  
teeth and persevere to the end.

Then, having fought terribly for four  
days and driven in the enemy, they  
say: "We are no longer tired; we  
feel courage and joy in besting  
them!" And after ten days of  
murderous conflict there is no word  
of complaint. The sacrifice of their  
lives was tendered long ago; their  
feelings cannot be expressed with  
more simplicity or dignity than in the  
words: "I am still alive, but it won't  
last. I am peacefully waiting my  
turn."

## A Lack Of Officers

By John T. Harris  
(In The New York Times)

The "Question of Officers," is in-  
deed a vital one in the matter of pre-  
paredness. Without officers the  
citizen soldiery of the country cannot  
be trained. Great Britain has already  
lost upward of 20,000 officers in four-  
teen months' fighting.

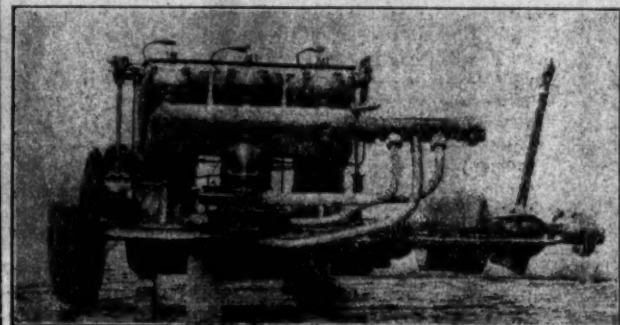
Assuming that the curriculum at  
the various military colleges through-  
out the United States is standardized  
according to the requirements of the  
War Department, how will the  
students be obtained? Is it not plain  
that the United States must have at  
its command a large number of cap-  
able officers, by whom the citizen  
soldiery of the country can be trained?  
Is it not highly advisable that the  
United States should establish three  
or four thousand scholarships at the  
standardized military schools of the  
country, of a value of \$500 or \$600 a  
year each, good for four years, and  
requiring the appointees, upon gradua-  
tion, to join the colors for at least  
four years, on fair compensation, to  
be utilized in training the citizen  
soldiery of the United States?

Judging by the results of the  
European war, an output of 4,000 men  
a year with the requisite training for  
officers is not too many. The time  
cannot be very far distant when

Jefferson's conclusions as to the neces-  
sity of universal military training of  
all able-bodied males of certain ages  
will be adopted by the country. The  
proposal of a continental army of  
volunteers is admirable if only the  
volunteers appear. Jefferson said, in  
1814, that our people are too happy  
at home to enter into regular service  
and we cannot be defended but by  
making every citizen a soldier, as the  
Greeks and Romans, who had no  
standing armies. Mr. Madison  
adopted the principle suggested by  
Jefferson and urged upon the Con-  
gress, in his eighth annual message,  
provision for the training of the  
citizen soldiery by classes.

If all able-bodied males of certain  
ages are to be marshaled and trained,  
it will require a great many officers  
and a large number of training  
stations throughout the United States  
where they may be required to report  
yearly for training for a limited period.  
There is no reason why the Govern-  
ment should spend an enormous sum  
annually on a standing army large  
enough to defend the country. There  
is every reason in a democracy for  
equal and uniform service in training  
on the part of all able-bodied citizens  
of certain ages. This training can  
only be accomplished by the Govern-  
ment supplying the requisite number  
of officers, and all the facilities for the  
service as well. The sooner it comes,  
the safer and more secure will be  
the country.

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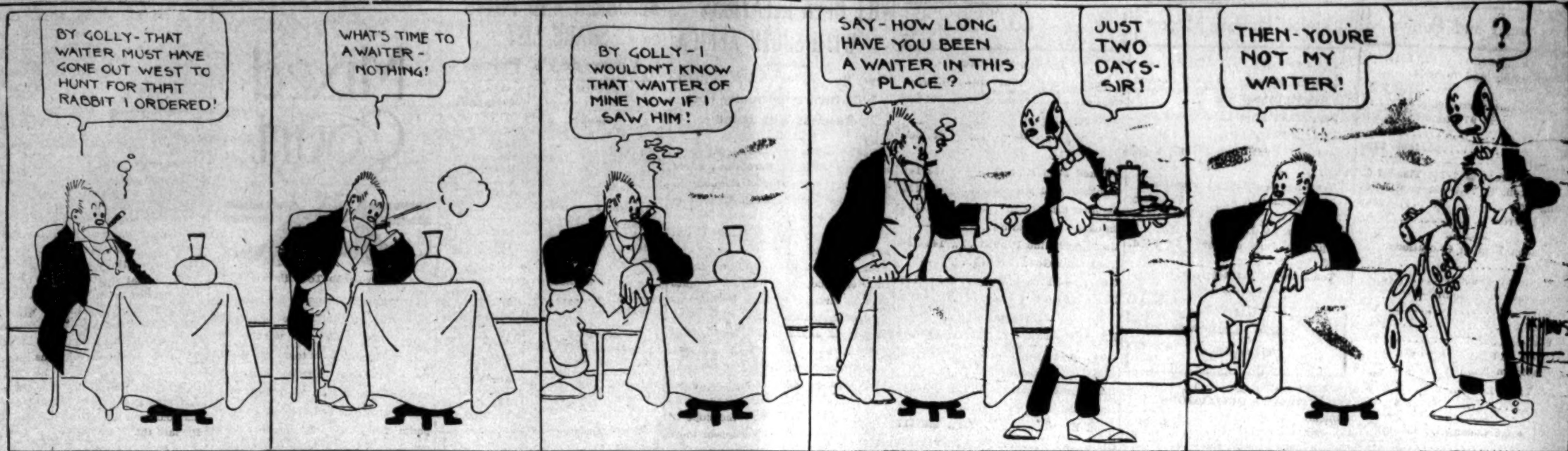
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# Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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**Daily Home Magazine Page**

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Leisure Hour

### Good In Theosophy A Lecture By Dr. Wu Ting-fang

Sunday afternoon found an unusually large audience at the International Institute to hear a second address from Dr. Wu Ting-fang in explanation of some of the good points in theosophy, which he as a student of religions had been able to discover.

Theosophy, he said in the course of an address, delivered with earnestness, and full of sparkling expressions which captivated his auditors, did not mean that any religion must be opposed or abandoned. Rather, it meant that each one, Buddhist, or Christian or Moslem, could hold on to his religion, in following out the spirit of theosophy, which taught that truth found in other religions was also to be accepted. No one religion, however good, he said, contained all the truth. In this sense no religion was absolute. The soul of the man with the theosophical spirit lay open to truth as made known in all religions of the world, and it was this that made the speaker an advocate of theosophy.

A large part of Dr. Wu's exposition of theosophy related to the law of cause and effect, of the root and the fruit, of deeds, good or bad, and the retribution which follows thereon, of the principle of Karma. This principle, the speaker said, was common to all religions. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit," One kind of a tree cannot bring forth some other kind of fruit. "As a man soweth, that shall he also reap." A bad man cannot expect to be rewarded in the next life, and a good man need have no fear of being punished in a place of torment. This law which ran through the universe, and was taught in nearly every religion, should make one to consider well his conduct. Happiness in a future life is not a reward, but the result of a good heart and life alone.

The speaker disclaimed the belief that for the conduct, good or bad, of

this short life, one was to enjoy happiness or suffer torment forever and ever. A bad man need not expect that in a moment he can be transformed into a good man suited for Heaven. He enters into another life, determined by the character of this life and if he then altered his character and sought to be good, he would then pass into still another life, suited to this transformed character of the second life.

Thus there came in according to theosophy, the doctrine of reincarnation or transmigration. The speaker laid great emphasis on this thought, pointing out its connection with the doctrine of Karma. There is a succession of life, each one being a period of testing, and the life thus lived determining the kind of life to be next lived.

Dr. Wu dwelt much on the mysteries of the truths pertaining to life and death, and the need of careful and persistent investigation. He himself had for many years thought on these things, but no one address was sufficient to explain what theosophy had to teach concerning life here and life beyond in an endless succession.

The speaker told several effective stories bearing on the great fundamental truth, that man should always do the right, and that in no other way may he expect to enter heaven; also, that every religion aimed at stimulating man to do the right. One story was of a man in his Canton province, who in his covetousness killed a rich neighbour, and entered into the man's wealth. He also adopted the little child of the deceased. One day in the heat of summer he lay down upon his bed to rest, with the child playing beside him. On account of the heat he removed his upper garment, and the child, finding an open knife began to play with it. Finally the child placed the knife over the man's abdomen, and he, still half asleep, feeling

the tickling, raised his hand to crush what he thought was a fly or mosquito. The sharp blade was pushed into his abdomen, and very soon the man of evil deeds died, reaping the fruit of his own sin.

How difficult it is to get men to do good deeds was illustrated by another incident. Last year he wanted to establish in Shanghai a Chinese University. He proposed to his friend Sheng Hsuan-hual that he give 300,000 taels to help to start the scheme, but no persuasion was successful and the scheme fell through.

The speaker also dwelt on the great truth of all religions that the first duty of man was to do the right. This meant to follow one's conscience, and this meant to do the will of God. Each one received a moral nature from God, which started man aright. Man's natural gifts are the gifts of Heaven. God speaks to man through man's soul. What was needed was to follow this inner voice, and rely on Heaven for guidance and help.

The address of Dr. Wu lasted for nearly an hour.

After the address Dr. Gilbert Reid, besides thanking the speaker, mentioned the death that morning of his friend of twenty years and for several years his associate in the Institute, Dr. Yao Ping-jen. When Dr. Reid was last on furlough, Dr. Yao was in charge of the Institute's affairs. It had been planned that in the new series of addresses as to the teachings of the different religions concerning the Supreme Being, Dr. Yao should explain all references in the ancient classics. The loss was a great one to the Institute, and one which Dr. Reid felt deeply.

#### Questions Answered

##### Gibraltar

Constant Reader.—The flag of England was raised over Gibraltar on July 24, 1704, by Sir George Brooke, and although the famous rock has since that date undergone several sieges, the flag is still there. Since the memorable siege of 1779-

1783, Gibraltar has never had to defend itself against its enemies.

##### Compote

American.—Compote is stewed or preserved fruit, and a compotier is a dish, or vessel, for holding the compote. It is quite likely that Mrs. Galt received, as a wedding present, a silver compotier, but it is hardly possible that she was the recipient of a "silver compote."

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 14, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate	72.45
Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	10.48
Copper Cash	1920
Sovereigns:	—
buying rate @ 2 1/2 % Tls.	7.62
Exch. @ 73.7—Mex. \$	10.48
Peking Bar	389
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver 26 1/2 d.  
Bank rate of discount 5 %  
Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
Ex. Paris on London 25.02  
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 47 1/2 %  
Consols 100 = 100

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2 %
London	Demand 2-7 1/2 %
India	T.T. 195
Paris	T.T. 385
Paris	Demand 385 1/2 %
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62 1/2 %
New York	Demand 62 1/2 %
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2 %
Japan	T.T. 80
Batavia	T.T. 147

Banks' Buying Rates	
London 4 m-s. Cds.	2-8 1/2 %
London 4 m-s. Cds.	2-8 1/2 %
London 6 m-s. Cds.	2-8 1/2 %
London 6 m-s. Cds.	2-8 1/2 %
Paris 4 m-s. Cds.	385 1/2 %
Hamburg 4 m-s.	—
New York 4 m-s.	65 1/2 %

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY	
Hk. Tls. 1—Fr. Tls.	4.00
Hk. Tls. 1—Mex. Tls.	4.07
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Rupees	2.21
Hk. Tls. 1—Roubles	2.85
Hk. Tls. 1—Mex. \$	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.	
Exchange Quotations	
Tel. Transfers	298 nom.
Demand	289 1/2 %
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	291
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	315 1/2 %
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	315 1/2 %

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.45	
Chinese Dollars, 72.325	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2 %	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2 %	
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2 %	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2 %	
On Chungking, Demand, 109	
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2 %	
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2 %	
On Amoy, Demand, 71	
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2 %	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2 %	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tals, 87 1/2 %	
February 14, 1916.	

## RUMANIA MACHINERY IMPORT

The machinery imports into Rumania in 1915 reached \$2,614,443, of which Germany supplied \$1,499,949, or over 57 per cent. according to recent reports, Austria-Hungary \$374,254, the United States \$325,050, and the United Kingdom \$222,648. German firms are thus far ahead of their competitors in this market, and their share in the trade shows a more or less steady increase.

Hydraulic machinery came almost entirely from Germany and Austria-Hungary; rail way engines from Germany and Belgium; oil engines from Germany; and the United Kingdom; gas engines from Germany; machine tools from Germany and Austria-Hungary; printing, paper-making, and textile machinery practically all from Germany; engines for use in agriculture and threshing machines from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary; reapers and binders from the United States; other agricultural machinery almost entirely from Germany and Austria-Hungary; sewing machines from the United Kingdom; typewriters also from those two countries; electrical machinery and apparatus nearly all from Germany.

## "BICKERTON'S"

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## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 12.—Following are today's rubber prices:—  
Plantation, First Latex:  
Spot: 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.  
April to June delivery: 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market is steadier.  
Last Quotation, London, February 11:—  
Spot: 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.  
April to June delivery: 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market is irregular.

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 14, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls.	33.00
Shanghai Docks Tls.	64.00
Chemors Tls.	2.70
Consolidated Tls.	5.42 1/2 %
Dominions Tls.	19.00
Kota Bahros Tls.	16.00
Samagagas Tls.	1.47 1/2 %
Samagagas Tls.	1.50
Shanghai Kiebangs Tls.	1.75
Zhangbes Tls.	9.60
Bukits Tls.	7.45
Tebongs Tls.	37.00
Butes Tls.	2.00
Chengs Tls.	5.50

## Direct Business Reported

Butes Tls.	2.10
Semambus Tls.	2.45
Tanah Merah Tls.	12.75
Tanah Merah Tls.	13.00
Shanghai Kiebangs Tls.	1.75

## Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 14, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official	
Tebongs Tls.	37.00 cash
Consolidated Tls.	5.50 cash
Dominions Tls.	19.25 cash
Langkats Tls.	\$8.00 cash
Pahangs Tls.	2.85 cash
Kiebangs Tls.	1.75 cash
Anglo Javos Tls.	17.05 February
Anglo Javos Tls.	17.25 March
Direct	
Anglo Javos Tls.	16.75 February
Kotas Tls.	16.00 cash
Talings Tls.	2.50 cash
Tebongs Tls.	37.00 cash
Samagagas Tls.	1.50 cash

## The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Tals

to its policyholders, and the Company's

books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Tals

Assurances in force on March 31st,

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## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

## Head Office:

33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gresham, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Branches:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang  
Bankok Hlole Puket  
Batavia Ipoh Raigoon  
Bombay Karachi Saigon  
Calcutta Klang Seremban  
Canton Kobe Shanghai  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Sourabaya  
Delhi Malacca Taiping  
Fochow Manila (F.M.S.)  
Halphong Medan Tientsin  
Yokohama Hankow New York

## Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... 45,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Pondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papecte  
Hankeou Pnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

AN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

## Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique  
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai International Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,000,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$210,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy (Chairman).  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Calcutta Kuala Lumpur Saigon  
Canton London Shanghai  
Canton Lyons Singapore  
Canton Malacca Sourabaya  
Canton Manila Tientsin  
Canton Nagasaki Tientsin  
Canton New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

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## The Mercanti Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 500,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$7,460,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy (Chairman).  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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# NEW BRITISH SHELL IS DEATH TO U-BOATS

Doesn't Ricochet on the Water And Is Effective When It Just Misses

ITS ACCURATE TIME FUSE

Makes It Possible to Determine The Exact Depth of Its Explosion

New York, January 11.—When the list of new ships to be built for the United States Navy was published recently, it is probable that a great many people who were very much surprised to see that besides a number of submarines, there was a relatively large proportion of battleships.

"Surely," they said, "if there is one thing the war has shown, it is that battleships are useless against submarines. Why, they don't even dare to leave harbor unless they are guarded by a flotilla of destroyers."

And yet there are some very clever men in the Navy Department, who have not decided to build those battleships without a good deal of reason.

Moreover the wonderful submarine blockade that was to starve England to submission in three months seems to have been a considerable failure. The English are not starved by any means, in fact, they are carrying on a nice little blockade of their own in the Baltic, while the terrible new German submarines lie rotting in the North Sea coasts. And the reason for their failure is the reason why America—like some other nations—continues to build battleships.

That reason, according to information which has now reached this country is the British submarine shell.

When the submarine problem began to press for solution the British tried a number of devices. They planted nets in likely spots, as poachers do in the run of a hare; they disguised patrol boats as peaceful fishing craft; they sent out a host of light power boats with wicked little cannons in the bows to scout over every yard of the sea and follow the submarines like mosquitoes. But the problem remained unsolved.

Submarines were caught, of course—a good many of them—but that didn't mend the fact that Britain's great fleet hardly dared to sail the open seas, and the British couldn't forget that in the big fight in the North Sea their battle cruisers had been forced to turn and run from their burning and almost defenseless enemy by the mere glimpse of two or three tiny periscopes "feathering" across the surface.

What was needed was some effective way for the battleship to defend herself—to strike at her enemy directly without having to depend on destroyers or reduce her speed and manoeuvring capacity to an appalling extent by the use of cumbersome underwater structure to resist torpedoes. Shells Ricocheted on the Water

After all, the real work of the dreadnought is to destroy the enemy's big ships. To do this she must free herself from the menace of the submarine. The trouble was that when a submarine was submerged it was impossible to hit it. It could steal along twelve feet below the surface, watching the battleship through its periscopes, and unless the battleship was lucky enough to shoot away the periscopes she hadn't one chance in a hundred of escaping the torpedo. Those twelve feet of water were like an elastic cushion off which the big shells, fired at a flat trajectory, bounced—ricocheted in the technical word—like so many tennis balls. As for hitting the periscopes, one couldn't even see it save at short range, and

short range meant the risk of a torpedo with its thousand pounds of gunpowder.

So the British set themselves to find a shell that would not bounce.

Right at the beginning of their experiments they made one pleasing discovery. A shell exploding under water has several times the effect of a shell exploding in the air. Thus forty pounds of lyddite exploded at a depth of twelve feet would smash like an eggshell the sides of a submarine a hundred feet away, or would rip off the propellers and rudder of a battleship. At fifty feet even the battleship hull would be very badly damaged.

They next found that if they made the nose of the shell of a certain shape instead of ricocheting along the water it would dive when it touched the surface, even though fired with a flat trajectory. If it was aimed at a submarine it would plunge right at it the moment it struck the water.

But another difficulty still remained. Instead of exploding by concussion on striking its target, or by a time fuse set to act a given time after leaving the gun, it was necessary to have a shell that would explode at a certain depth below the surface so as to deal with the submarine most effectively. One could not hope to make a bullseye with underwater shooting, but one did not need to do so. Four hundred pounds of gun-cotton would smash any submarine within 1,000 feet; all that was wanted was the explosion at approximately the right depth, quite irrespective of time or concussion.

At this point the memory of one of the experimenters came to his aid. He recollected that years ago a somewhat primitive automobile he then owned had suffered from the stoppage of its gasoline feed pipes, and he had found that while liquid will not run freely along a small tube under atmospheric pressure if a thin wire is placed in the tube capillary attraction will draw the liquid along the wire quite as freely as it is needed. Not only did he cure his automobile with this device, but he patented it and sold the patent to a firm of aeroplane builders.

A Fuse 'Fired' by Water

That idea of water trickling along a tube was the basis of his new fuse. Instead of the old fuse burning powder the new one caused the explosion by the combination of water with a pinch of potash. The sea water trickled along the wire down the tube to the potash. When it reached it the explosion followed; and, best of all, experiments showed that the depth at which the explosion occurred was in exact relation to the length of the tube. Thus with a short tube the shell had time only to dive six feet before the explosion came, while with a tube twice as long it had plunged twice before the water mingled with the potash.

That practically gave the experimenters what they wanted. After a few more tests, they knew how to set the fuse to explode at a given inch of depth, and at the same time another device prevented the shells from exploding by accidental or deliberate flooding of the battleship's magazine where the shells would be stored.

Next the British and Italian Navies had some more experiments on a large scale in quiet, secluded spots, and then the British went out into the North Sea and cleared away all the German submarines. That is said to be the reason why we are still building battleships in this country and why German newspapers would rather talk about the Balkans than the submarine blockade.

The exact method of the clearing-away process was borrowed by the British Navy from that almost equally efficient institution, the French Field Artillery. The French gunners had invented a system of massed firing equally effective for attacking or repulsing an attack, called the

"curtain of fire." They simply plastered with shells the arc of the circle behind the enemy's troops, thus making a barrier of steel and mellite, as well as fire, through which neither reinforcements nor reserves could pass. Then their own infantry was free to destroy the enemy so shut off from help.

The British Navy turned to curtain of fire on the German submarines. As the big ships advanced boldly into German waters the submarines came out in droves to destroy them, thinking that the British had suddenly been struck mad.

"Curtain of Fire" for Submarines

Then at a couple of miles' range the battleships let fly the "curtain of fire" in all directions from their big guns. Soon there was a circle of submarine shells sinking to their appointed depth.

The onrushing submarines met exactly the same fate as the German reserves on land that try to pierce the French curtain—they were simply blown to pieces.

There was no deliberate aiming at any particular submarine any more than the French "seventy-fives" aim at a particular group of men in the advancing enemy. Each gunner poured a stream of shells at one given point of the circle until the order to cease fire was given. After that there was nothing to do but try and rescue a few of the survivors.

Thus the battleship came back to its own, and doubly so, for not only was the submarine menace removed, but that yet more impenetrable

barrier, the mine field, could be pierced by the same method.

A "fire curtain" of submarine shells exploding in the midst of mines, at the exact depth at which they were moored, must infallibly detonate the whole lot. Whether the British have yet applied this plan remains a secret, but that they can do so, and at any moment, is a certainty.

Which means that the Baltic and the German coast are at their mercy. When they please they can shut the German fleet into the Kiel Canal, this time really, in Churchill's phrase, "like rats in their holes."

So, as inland battles, it all becomes a question of munitions. The fleet that has an unlimited number of submarine shells can clear its way through any obstacle.

But there is one additional point to be remembered. The British have those shells now; the Germans may get them later if they have time. The submarine shell is England's answer to the Krupp "42." How effective an answer may soon be learned.

## Obituary

Funeral of Mrs. Mary J. Noel

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary J. Noel took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, when the Rev. C. E. Darwent conducted the service. Many beautiful wreaths were sent.

## Flew American Flag Over \$5,000,000 Cargo

British Steamer City of Lincoln Masqueraded as 'The Lincoln'

Boston, January 10.—According to members of the crew of the British steamship City of Lincoln, which arrived here today from the Far East, the Captain of the vessel adopted all possible devices for eluding submarines in the Mediterranean, even to displaying the American flag and painting out of name all except the word "Lincoln."

Nothing was seen, however, of submarines and barring tempestuous weather in the Atlantic, the voyage was not unusual.

Big shipments of rubber and slab tin formed important items of the cargo. The vessel brought in 4,000 tons of rubber, valued at approximately \$1,300,000, and 2,400 tons of tin, estimated to be worth upward of a million dollars. The total value of the cargo was \$5,000,000. Sixty-six thousand cases of bean oil, loaded at Dainy, comprised one of the largest shipments of the kind ever brought here. The City of Lincoln also had large consignments of spices, tapioca, sago flour, rattana, and curries.

## British Naval Men's Motor Corps in Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 13.—The first number of the Archangel Herald, "the official organ of the Royal Naval Automobile Service Russian Expedition," has been received in England. It shows that several hundred British naval men, composing automobile squadrons, under Mr. Locker Lampson, M. P., arrived in Russia before Christmas.

It contains a message of farewell from the King and the reply of Mr. Locker Lampson, with a commentary by the latter, mentioning that the force has been recruited from all parts of the Empire including South Africa. A recent casualty list testifies that it has already been in action.

U.S. To Retain Naval Bases in Philippines

Washington, February 3.—The members of the senate today by a vote of 58 to 14 refused to eliminate a provision of an amendment to the Jones bill authorizing the retention by the United States government of naval bases in the Philippines following the granting of independence.

Manila, February 3.—It is presumed that the above has reference to some provision of the Hitchcock amendment which is known to be acceptable to the administration. The only reference in the Jones bill

to the retention of federal reservations of federal reservations in the Philippines is contained in Section 9 which is in part as follows:

"That all property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty with Spain, signed December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety eight, except such land or other property as has been designated by the president of the United States for military and other reservations of the government of the United States,..... are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered or disposed of for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof."

"We are on the point of getting our independence," declared Delegate Clarin in the Assembly on Wednesday in connection with a resolution he was defending, "and this being so and the creation of a navy being necessary, we ought to be allowed to send Filipino to the naval academy in Annapolis, as we do to the military academy at West Point."

The resolution provided that the resident commissioners at Washington should be instructed to take up the matter of the admission of Filipino cadets to Annapolis. It is urged that four be admitted under the same terms as they are admitted from other states and territories.

The resolution found favor with the members and was unanimously approved.

# DOLLAR S. S. LINE Pacific Service

## PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Robert Dollar . . . About February 24

Will accept cargo for transshipment to San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration) November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
5	8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	102	4	0	arr. Tientsin	10.55
11.25	9.10	82	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	5.05	15.53			
11.35	19.17		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	5.05	15.53			
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	4.55	15.45			
Mail 102	2				Mail 1	101			
Sat. & Sun. & Holiday	9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden					
Wed. & Thurs. & Friday	4.45	19.27	4.55	18.34	1.25	1.25			
	4.55	18.34	4.55	18.34	1.01	1.01			
5.08	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.01	1.01			
Local 5	7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	12.30	12.30		
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	12.30	12.30			
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	12.30	12.30			
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	11.57	15.23			
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	9.17	12.13			
18.16	22.41		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9.30	9.30			
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6.10	17.42			
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3.58	15.12			
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1.04	12.41			
12.45	3.59		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	0.54	12.36			
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	22.01	10.02			
17.46	9.03	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.35	7.40			
6.10	9.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	12.15	2.50			
11.30	13.18		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.52	15.25			
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.42	14.18			
18.02	17.07	671	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.11	8.51			
19.53	18.23	672	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9.45	6.50			
Exp. 23.00	23.00	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.05	7.05			
7.00	7.00	198	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	23.00	15.04			
			dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	23.00	7.35			
Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line									
3.45	14.00	dep. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Tientsin	arr. Yenchow
9.42	15.03	arr. Yenchow	dep. Tientsin	6.15	10.45	12.22	18.35	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchow
Liaochow-Tientsin Branch Line									
3.45	14.00	dep. Liaochow	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Tientsin	arr. Liaochow
9.42	15.03	arr. Liaochow	dep. Tientsin	6.15	10.45	12.22	18.35	arr. Tientsin	dep. Liaochow

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU, "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI, "UP"

TIMES							TIMES						
STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex- Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex- press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South . . . . .		8.00	8.55	10.15	2.30	4.20	Zah Kou . . . . .	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang . . . . .	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow . . . . .	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Ka Shai . . . . .	dep.	8.56	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An . . . . .	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13	3.30	4.35
Ka Shing . . . . .		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.05	7.10	Yeh Zah . . . . .	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	4.58
Chang An . . . . .		10.11	11.35	1.38	5.19	7.40	Ka Shing . . . . .	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	5.37
Yeh Zah . . . . .	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	Ka Shai . . . . .	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Chang An . . . . .	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.57	5.56	Sung Kiang . . . . .	dep.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.23	7.38
Hangchow . . . . .	arr.	8.40	10.73	12.31	2.59	5.59	Shanghai South . . . . .	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26
Zah Kou . . . . .	arr.	9.38	11.23	1.17	3.53	6.25			8.18	10.36	1.26	3.87	5.47
		11.18	12.28	2.20	5.32	7.09			9.33	11.29	1.26	4.68	5.80
		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.92
		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40			11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15

### KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

TIMES							TIMES								
STATIONS		14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS		13	15	17	19	21	23
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kan Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou .....	dep.	9.10				5.10	
Ka Shing Sun ...	dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow .....	dep.	9.19				5.33	
	arr.	8.04	10.34	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.59		arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow .....	dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.20	7.00		arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
	arr.	8.21				3.40		Kan Shing Sun ...	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou .....	dep.	8.46				4.10		Kan Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.58	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.													STATIONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Have been favoured with instructions from  
**THE CONCERNED**  
To sell within their salesroom  
184-185A, Szechuen Road,  
ON  
Wednesday, the 16th Feb., 1916,  
at 10 a.m.  
A long line of American  
Manufactured goods  
"BOMMER'S"

AS  
Springs, Hinges, Latches, Door-  
Pulls, Door Holders, Push  
Plates, Floor Springs, Screen  
Doors, Hinges, Handles, Indi-  
cators, Hooks, etc., etc.  
Will be sold in small lots to suit  
Purchasers.

NOW ON VIEW.

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Have been favoured with instruc-  
tions from  
**THE CONCERNED**  
To sell within the Residence  
No 12a, Keeble Gardens  
(near Hongkew Park)  
To-day, 15th February, 1916  
Commencing at 10.30 a.m.  
The whole of the  
Substantial and Superior  
Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising:

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card  
Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire  
Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Side  
Board, Cellarettes, Extension Din-  
ing Table, Dining Chairs,  
Jardinieres, Book Case, Table  
Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert  
Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Good E. P. Ware and Cutlery,  
Brass Incense Burner and Orna-  
ments, Bedroom Suites complete,  
Dressing Table with Bevelled  
Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Wash-  
stands, Mirror Door Wardrobes,  
Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads,  
Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.

and  
One Cabinet Singer Sewing  
Machine.

Electric Fittings.

And a long line of useful Sundries.  
On view Saturday and Sunday,  
when Catalogues will be ready.

8713

## MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker  
Latest Models  
Style and Fit Guaranteed.  
A trial order solicited  
42, East Broadway

8644

## PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives  
notice that it has opened an office at  
No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai,  
as a branch of *Western Electric  
Company* of New York, and will  
conduct its telephone and electrical  
supply business in China henceforth  
from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that  
*Arnhold, Karberg & Co.* are no  
longer agents for *Western Electric  
Company*, as from December 8th,  
1915.

Western Electric Company.

8688

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

## Business and Official Notices

## REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our  
offices and godown to  
73, Szechuen Road, in  
the building adjoining  
the Noel, Murray  
Auction Rooms.

## GARNER, QUELCH &amp; Co.

Wine Merchants  
Telephone 2021  
73, Szechuen Road

## LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, 26th and  
Tuesday, 29th February

GRAND  
VOCAL CONCERTby  
MADAME DINA  
VAN BRANDT

Prima-Donna  
(Colarateur Soprano)  
The Great Russian Singer  
who has made a tremendous  
success in Petrograd,  
London, Paris, Milan, etc.  
Assisted by Public Band,  
conducted by Prof. R. Buck

## Selection from Programme

Caroline, from "Barber of Seville" Rossini  
(In Italian)

Variations ..... Patti  
(In Italian)

Fay of the Spring ..... Torice  
(In French)

Farewell ..... Berlioz

Nymphs of Sylph des Woetz,  
with variations ..... St. Saens  
(In French)

Full Programme

will be published later

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices: Boxes \$25.00;  
Dress Circle & Stalls \$5.00;  
Pit \$3.00; Gallery \$1.50

8686

## Wa Lee &amp; Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers,  
Upholsterers, Decorators,  
And General Importers.

We have special bargains to  
offer, and give every care and  
attention to customers' require-  
ments.

The quality and style of our  
goods are first-class, and we offer  
the best possible value for prompt  
Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt

attention.

P375, Nanking Road

(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8732

## International Savings Society

69, RUE DU CONSULAT.

Notice is hereby given that the  
41st DRAWING of the \$2,000  
PREMIUM BONDS of the  
Society will take place on Tuesday,  
the 15th inst., at the Head Office  
at 3.30 p.m.

8736

**Willard**  
**Good News**  
No reason to worry about starting and  
lighting this winter. Willard Service elim-  
inates worry on your part. Put it up to  
us.  
**H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.**  
TEL. 2686  
Free inspection of any battery at any time

**ASTOR HOUSE**  
February 22, 1916  
**Washington Birthday  
BALL AND SUPPER**  
Full Orchestra, conducted by Mr. J. Inokay  
TICKETS, \$3.00 EACH, may be obtained at Hotel Office.

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:  
WIDLER, CHUNGKING.  
A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION  
**NOTICE TO BUYERS:**  
We can supply you with:  
**MUSK  
RHUBARB.  
CANTHARIDES.  
CROTON.  
WOOD-OIL.  
NUTGALLS.**  
**WIDLER & COMPANY,**  
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

NEWLY OPENED  
**MADAME PRONAY'S**  
Millinery Department,  
17, Nanking Road,  
Latest Models  
Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

British Government 5 Per Cent.  
Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given  
notice of an unlimited issue of  
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest  
at 5% per annum, to be issued at  
par and redeemable in five years,  
free of all taxes to foreign residents.  
Bonds are in denominations of  
£5, £20, £50 and £100.  
The Hongkong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation are prepared  
to telegraph applications for the  
Bonds free of charge. Further  
particulars can be obtained at the  
Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COR-  
PORATION,  
A. STEPHEN,  
Manager.  
Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

THE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## COMMON SENSE CORSETRY.

Is the predominant feature of the  
W. B. Nufarm models for 1916  
Just arrived per s.s. "INDRA"  
**W.B. NUFARM H.**  
For Slender and Average figures; Bust  
very low; Hips very long; Back 19  
inches; Wear-defying Coutil; Lace  
trimmed; Hose supporters; SIZES  
19 to 28.

**W.B. NUFARM H.H.**  
For well developed and stout figures;  
modish lines produce graceful, youth-  
ful effect; Bust roomy and low;  
Abdominal support clasp; Durable  
Coutil; 2 pra. Hose supporters; sizes  
25 to 32.

**H. G. HILL & Co.**  
(Telephone 2240)  
129, North Soochow Road,  
near General Hospital

## Tenders Wanted

CASTINGS. Tenders invited for  
monthly contract for sundry small  
castings in Iron, Brass and Gun-  
metal. Approximate quantities  
required per annum are:  
150,000 lbs. Cast Iron.  
2,000 " Brass.  
500 " Gunmetal.  
Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8737

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the  
Register of Shares of the Corpora-  
tion, at this branch, will be closed  
from the 7th to the 19th February,  
both days inclusive, during which  
period no transfer of shares can be  
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
A. STEPHEN,  
Manager.  
Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8671

**Registration of American Citizens,  
Corporations, Missionary and Other  
Institutions, and Firms**

American citizens and the repre-  
sentatives of American institutions  
and concerns are notified that the  
regulations of the Department of  
State urge all American citizens,  
institutions, and corporations to  
register annually with the American  
consular officer in whose district  
they live or operate.

The object of this registration is  
to facilitate the protection of  
American citizens, institutions and  
corporations on the part of the  
agents of the Government.

Those who, knowing the regula-  
tions, nevertheless do not register,  
may reasonably be presumed not to  
be entitled to register and not to be  
entitled to the protection of the  
American Government.

C. E. GAUSS,  
American Consul in charge,  
American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China,  
February 14, 1916.

8752

## SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS

## Dodwell &amp; Co., Ltd.

Underwood Typewriter  
Department.

B-202, KIANGSE ROAD  
'Phone 3805

RIBBONS FOR ALL  
KINDS OF MACHINES

## NOTICE

The Firm of  
**WALTER DUNN & Co.**  
have moved to,  
new premises  
No. A183, Szechuen Road  
Telephone 805

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee, appointed by the  
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee have on their books the fol-  
lowing cases seeking employment:-

Accountants ..... 2  
Clerks ..... 42  
Typists ..... 2  
Overseers ..... 18  
Stenographers ..... 3  
Watchmen ..... 3  
Printer ..... 1

Will any firms having situations

vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,  
Secretary

8872

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking  
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

1889

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReplies must be  
called for

## SITUATIONS WANTED

PRESENT EMPLOYER seeks  
job for servant. Excellent at cater-  
ing for boarding house and working  
as head servant. Apply to Box 269,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8748-F-16

WANTED POSITION of trust  
by a gentleman, who will be at  
liberty to take up a new billet in  
April. Especially adapted for the  
managership of a commercial firm.  
Fifteen years with one of the  
largest import and export houses in  
Singapore. Ready to invest \$10,000  
in a proved paying concern. Apply  
to Box 222, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8661

POSITION WANTED by young  
Japanese lady, with slight knowl-  
edge of typewriting. Willing to  
give few weeks to gain experience.  
Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8729-F-18

ACCOUNTANT (European)  
wants to keep books after office  
hours. Apply to Box 231, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8682

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, by an American  
family, a governess-nurse for three  
children. Please apply to Box 267,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8725-F-18

WANTED, a reliable man to act  
as night-clerk in a Garage. Apply  
to Box 263, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8727-F-15

WANTED, young German girl as  
nurse for two children, 9 and 2  
years old. Apply to Box 251,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8711

## EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by a  
Russian lady. For Particulars  
apply to the Manager, Astor House  
Hotel.

8747-F-16

WANTED, private lessons in  
English from certificated teacher.  
Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8722-F-15

## LOST OR STOLEN

SMALL DOG, white with yellow  
spots, answering the name "Blanc-  
Blanc", lost on Friday afternoon.  
Reward if necessary on returning  
to Madame Manikis, 22-A North  
Szechuen Road.

8754-F-17

LOST. Black Pekingese dog, with  
white spot on chest, somewhere on  
the Szechuen Road. Answers to  
the name "Nigger". Please return  
to 22, Nanking Road; reward if  
necessary.

8756-F-17

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by German gentle-  
man: Light, airy bedroom with  
Bathroom and Verandah attached,  
in private family. Western district,  
preferably Frenchtown, near  
Tram. Board according to arrange-  
ment. Apply to Box No. 274,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8757-F-17

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, one first-class  
horse or pony for heavyweight, also  
one second-hand brougham for  
China pony. Apply to Box 250,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8710-F-16

## APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.  
**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**  
ROOMS WITH BOARD  
BY DAY OR MONTH.  
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.  
Houseboat for Hire

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens  
Comfortable Rooms with full  
board, from \$55. Table Board-  
ers \$45 per month. Centrally  
situated. Proprietress personally  
supervises the Kitchen.  
Telephone 3482

8651

TO LET, one large double room,  
suitable for married couple or two  
or three gentlemen friends. Also  
one room, slightly smaller. Good  
enamelled baths, hot and cold water.  
Excellent table. Central location.  
Very reasonable terms. Apply to  
Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

8748-F-15-17

TO LET, two-roomed attic, with  
bathroom, unfurnished; electric  
lighting. Range Road. Apply to  
Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

8728-F-15

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,  
at 61, Carter Road, superior  
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing  
south, large verandah and bathroom  
attached. Also smaller room.  
Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram  
station. Excellent cuisine. Terms  
moderate.

8755

TO LET (one minute from  
Garden Bridge), comfortable bed-  
room and bathroom, with breakfast;  
private family; telephone; \$40  
rent. Apply to Box 255, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8716

TWO well-furnished bedrooms  
in private house, for bachelors, hot  
and cold water, garden and stables.  
Western district. Apply to Box  
266, THE CHINA PRESS.

8731-F-15

TO LET, very large room, also  
smaller room, with bathrooms  
attached, facing Race Course.  
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling  
Well Road.

8717-F-29

ZU vermieten bei famelie im  
Central der Stadt ein freundliches  
zimmer mit voller pension. Apply  
to Box 188, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8696-F-15

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11  
Quinsan Gardens, comfortable  
furnished rooms with board.  
Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by married couple  
(Americans), a furnished house for  
six months. Western district or  
Frenchtown. Apply to Box 273,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8758-F-17

WANTED, some time before June,  
4 or 5-roomed house in Wayside or  
Yangtzepoo districts. Garden,  
Moderate rental. Particulars to  
Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

8724-F-18

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished flat, with or  
without board; also small rooms.  
Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8728-F-18

TO LET, at once, unfurnished  
house, six rooms, with two bath-  
rooms and all modern conveniences,  
Hongkew district. Apply to Box  
139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8445 e.o.d.

8751-F-20